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#1

Citizenship Schools

and

Institutes of Government and Politics

of the

National League of Women Voters

Characteristics

Schools of Citizenship and Institutes which have discussed questions of government and politics, though at first planned for recently enfranchised women, have now become important centers of political education for voters, new and old.

They have been conducted for brief periods by the national, state, and local Leagues in cooperation with universities, colleges, and normal schools, or led by qualified members of the League with the cooperation of individual educators and public officials.

They have presented facts without partisan bias and afforded the means of studying those improvements in government which have been tested by experience.

They have been characterized by discussions in which the students as well as political scientists, public officials, and practical politicians have taken part.

They have been held in central locations easy of access in a state or group of states, in a county or city or city ward.

> A **Citizenship School** is held one day, or continued for two or three days, or consists of a series of weekly appointments. It usually discusses a variety of subjects.
>
> An **Institute of Government and Politics** usually lasts for a longer period and always treats more intensively a limited number of subjects. It is usually planned to prepare leaders to organize and conduct schools of citizenship and study groups.

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#2

The Way of the League

Address of the President
MISS BELLE SHERWIN
TO THE
Seventh Annual Convention
National League of Women Voters
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
APRIL, 1926

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
532 SEVENTEENTH STREET N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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#3

The Merit System in Appointing Prohibition Enforcement Officers

PUBLISHED BY THE
Department of Efficiency in Government
National League of Women Voters
532 SEVENTEENTH STREET N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
SEPTEMBER, 1926

X- JK 1881
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#4

SPECIAL PROBLEMS
of
ILLEGITIMACY

By
LUCIA JOHNSON BING

Published by the
CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE
NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
532 Seventeenth Street N. W.
Washington, D. C.
SEPTEMBER 1926

X- JK 1881
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#5

Recent State Child Labor Legislation

What it does and what it fails to do for the protection of children from premature and injurious labor

State Labor Laws Are Not Enough!

PUBLISHED BY THE
Committee on Child Welfare
National League of Women Voters
532 SEVENTEENTH STREET N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
REVISED NOVEMBER, 1927
Price: Five Cents Per Copy

X- JK 1881
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#6

Taking Part in Government

Address of the President
Miss Belle Sherwin

to the

Eighth National Convention
—First Biennial Convention—

National League of Women Voters
Chicago, Illinois

April 23 to 28, 1928

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
532 Seventeenth Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.
September, 1928
Price: Five Cents per Copy

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#7

Proposed Program of Work

for the

National League of Women Voters

1928-1929

Prepared by the departments and standing committees and submitted by the National Board of Directors to the state and local Leagues for study, comment, and suggestion; to be voted upon at the biennial convention at Chicago, Illinois, April 23 to 28, 1928.

New items are indicated by red ink

The List of Publications of the National League of Women Voters offers brief, authoritative leaflets in explanation of the points of the program.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
532 SEVENTEENTH STREET N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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4

#8

Explanation of the Program

of the

Department of Efficiency in Government
National League of Women Voters
1929-1930

The League of Women Voters understands efficient government to be a representative, responsible, and responsive government; stronger than any political or economic group; capable of rendering, with the least waste and equitable cost, services adapted to the needs of life of all the people.

The realization of efficient government depends upon the adaptation of statutes, charters, and constitutions to the facts of life; upon the nomination, election, and appointment of responsible officials; upon the acceptance by citizens of participation in government as a public trust.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
532 Seventeenth Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.
July, 1929

Price: Ten Cents per Copy

X- JK 1881
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#9

THE PROBLEM OF THE PHILIPPINES

By
BEATRICE PITNEY

Published by
NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
Department of
International Cooperation to Prevent War
1015 Grand Central Terminal Building
NEW YORK CITY

Price: Ten Cents a Copy

X- JK 1881
.L4

#10

BY-LAWS

of the

National League of Women Voters

Incorporated 1924

As Amended
by the
Tenth Anniversary Convention

April 28–May 3, 1930

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
532 SEVENTEENTH STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D. C.
September, 1930

Price: Five Cents per Copy

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#11

VOTERS' SERVICE

REPORT OF THE

RADIO COMMITTEE

of the

NATIONAL LEAGUE
OF WOMEN VOTERS

for

1929 and 1930

"The Education of Citizens is the
Safeguard of the Republic"

X- JK 1881
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#12

Explanation of the Program

of the

Department of Efficiency in Government
National League of Women Voters
1930-1932

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
532 Seventeenth Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.
Reprinted December, 1931
Price: Ten Cents per Copy
17

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#13
FILE COPY

VOTERS' SERVICE

REPORT OF THE RADIO COMMITTEE
of the
NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
for 1931 and 1932

together with

Results Secured from the Listener Groups

As reprinted from the Survey Graphic of November 1, 1932

by

PROFESSOR EDWARD S. ROBINSON
of the Institute of Human Relations
of Yale University

"The Education of Citizens is the
Safeguard of the Republic"

X- JK 1881
.L4

#14

Get Out the Vote

A HANDBOOK OF PRE-ELECTION ACTIVITIES

1928

In the interests of economy a new edition has not been prepared for

1932

Except for the pages marked "Obsolete," this edition is still useful for facilitating registration and voting.

Note the revised list of "Get-Out-the-Vote" publications inserted.

Published by the
National League of Women Voters
Washington, D. C. June 1928
10c per copy

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#15

THE UNITED STATES
AND
THE WAR DEBTS

By
BEATRICE PITNEY LAMB

Published by
NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
DEPARTMENT OF
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO PREVENT WAR
1015 Grand Central Terminal Building
New York City
February, 1933

PRICE:
FIFTEEN CENTS A COPY
TEN DOLLARS FOR A HUNDRED COPIES

X- JK 1881
.L4

#16

Explanation of the Program

of the

Department of Women in Industry

National League of Women Voters

1932-1934

Published by the

DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN IN INDUSTRY
NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
532 Seventeenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
March, 1933

Price: Ten Cents per Copy

X- JK 1881
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#17

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION LEGISLATION

1924 - 1932

by

Elizabeth P. Andrews

Special Committee on Immigration Problems
National League of Women Voters
532 Seventeenth Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.
February, 1933
Price: Ten Cents per Copy

X- JK 1881
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#18

A STATE PROGRAM FOR THE CONTROL OF GONORRHEA AND SYPHILIS

An Address Delivered by

N. A. Nelson, M. D., Assistant Director
Division of Communicable Diseases
Massachusetts Department of Health

at the Convention of the
National League of Women Voters
April 25, 1932

Published by the
Department of Social Hygiene
National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.
June, 1933

Price: Ten Cents

X- JK 1881
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H19

Secure Ratification of the Child Labor Amendment

"Our different states have had different standards, or no standards at all, for child labor. The Congress should have authority to provide a uniform law applicable to the whole nation which will protect childhood. Our country cannot afford to let anyone live off the earnings of its youth of tender years. Their places are not in the factory, but in the school, that the men and women of tomorrow may reach a higher state of existence and the nation a higher standard of citizenship."

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

"Of course, I am in favor of the Child Labor Amendment. A step in the right direction was achieved by demonstrating the simplicity of its application to industry under the N.R.A. Those connected with industries which had been the worst violators were the first to see the wisdom of that step. It is my opinion that the matter hardly requires further academic discussion. The right path has been definitely shown."

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Text Reprinted from *Children in Industry*
by Edith Putnam Mangold
National League of Women Voters
Washington, D. C.
January, 1934

Price 5 Cents

X- JK 1881
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#20

Department of Government and Its Operation

An Explanation of the Program of Work 1934-1936

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Price 15 cents

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#21

Department of

Government and International Cooperation

An Explanation of the Program of Work 1934-1936

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Price 15 cents

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.L4

#22

Department of

Government and the Legal Status of Women

An Explanation of the Program of Work 1934-1936

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Price 15 cents

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#23

A NATION-WIDE PROGRAM
FOR
MATERNAL AND CHILD HYGIENE

The Committee on Economic Security appointed by the President in June, 1934, to formulate a program for the economic security of the individual citizen, included in its recommendations a proposal that the Federal Government through the agency of the Children's Bureau should again assume leadership in a nation-wide child and maternal health program. It proposed that such a program should include provision for an extension of maternal and child health services especially in rural areas including education of parents and professional groups in maternal and child care, and supervision of the health of expectant mothers, infants, pre-school and school children and children leaving school for work. The President included the Committee's proposal in his recommendation to Congress for Economic Security legislation.

The National League of Women Voters has long advocated a federal, state, and local program for maternal and child hygiene as the best means of protecting the health of mothers and children which is fundamental to the health of the nation. Accordingly the League has endorsed the maternal and child hygiene sections of the Economic Security bill before the Seventy-fourth Congress (S. 1130 and H. R. 4120).

What is the economic hazard related to the health of mothers and children?

The expense incidental to the birth of children is one of the serious economic hazards of family life. At best there is the cost of normal medical and nursing care and in many cases of extra household service for two or three weeks. If the mother or child is ill or if one dies, there is an additional expense. If the health of children is not safeguarded while they are young, they may suffer all their lives from the neglect, involving expense for medical care and lowered earnings due to defective health. The mother's health, too often injured with the birth of children, is basic to the health, welfare, and economic security of the family. Since over 2,000,000 babies are born each year and since there are 38,000,000 children under sixteen in the United States, the health hazards of mothers and children affect directly nearly one-third of the population.

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#24

LARGE CITY SCHOOL SYSTEMS

Studies of seven cities prepared by or
under the direction of League members
in consultation with officials.

Compiled by

Frances N. Anderson, National Chairman
Department of Government and Education

National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

April 1935

Price 15 cents

National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.
June, 1935

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#25

TOWARD PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE

Supplement to: "The Problem of the Philippines"

I. The Philippine Independence Act (passed by United States Congress March 24, 1934)

The McDuffie-Tydings bill to provide for the complete independence of the Philippine Islands and for their adoption of a Constitution and a form of government was passed by the United States Congress in March, 1934. On May 1st of the same year, the Philippine Legislature approved the Act. This completed the first step toward Philippine Independence.

Proposals for Philippine independence have been common during recent sessions of Congress. One of the first Congressional proposals to indicate the strength of the movement was offered by Senator King in 1929 as an amendment to the tariff bill which was then under discussion. This would have provided for the immediate and complete independence of the Islands. The proposal was defeated by only nine votes, and coupled as it was with agitation for tariff protection against Filipino products it was to a great extent responsible for a renewed campaign for independence in Manila and in Washington. There resulted a succession of independence bills in Washington prior to the adoption of the one sponsored by Senator Tydings and Representative McDuffie in 1934. Of particular note was the Hawes-Cutting bill which was very similar to the Tydings-McDuffie bill. The Hawes-Cutting bill was approved by Congress in 1932 but was vetoed by President Hoover because:

a) the ten year transition period was too short for necessary readjustment of the economic life of the Islands and did not give adequate protection to American industries;

b) the bill weakens our authority during the transition period "to a point of practical impotence;" and

c) the bill makes no effective provision for the maintenance of Philippine independence ". . . from outside pressure, except a promise of effort on our part toward neutralization."

However, the bill was passed again by Congress over the President's objection, only to be rejected by the Philippine legislature.

The McDuffie-Tydings Independence Act as finally accepted provided, first, for a Filipino Constitutional Convention to draft a Constitution for what is to be the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands. This task was completed in March, 1935. Second, the Act provided for a ten year transition period prior to complete independence. During this period the Islands will be governed under their new Constitution as a Commonwealth, but under the sovereignty of the United States. Instead of a Governor General there will be an American High Commissioner who shall be the representative of the President of the United States in Manila, and whose responsibility it will be to determine that the rights and obligations of the United States and of the Islands are carried out. At the end of the ten year period the Islands will become an independent republic.

Special sections of the Independence Act which relate to the rights and

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#26

American Neutrality

By LOUISE LEONARD WRIGHT

A PUBLICATION OF
THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
WASHINGTON • DC

PRICE 15c

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#27

NEEDED:

A New Food and Drug Law

Know the Need

Know the Solution

Express Your Opinion

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
726 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.
March, 1936
50 Copies—75 Cents

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#28

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

by

Katherine A. Frederic

Contents

Touchstone of Democracy

What Do You Know About Your Local Government?

A Publication of
The National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place - Washington, D. C.
March, 1936

Price: 5 Cents

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#29

Twelfth National Convention

Fifth Biennial

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Cincinnati, Ohio, 1936

Board of Directors, April 24, 25, 26 and May 2, 3 and 4

General Council, April 28 and May 1

Preliminary Meetings, April 27

Convention Sessions, April 28-May 1

Convention Headquarters—The Netherland Plaza Hotel

CREDENTIALS FOR DELEGATES

The National Treasurer will issue credentials for delegates and alternates from the affiliated state Leagues to the number authorized by the By-Laws (Article X). These will be mailed promptly to each state League president on completion of the payment of dues which shall be received by the Treasurer not later than March 27, 1936. The appointment of delegates and alternates is the responsibility of each state League board.

HOTEL RESERVATIONS

The Netherland Plaza Hotel, Fifth and Race Streets, is the Convention headquarters. Delegates and visitors are requested to make reservations direct with the Netherland Plaza as promptly as possible. Return postals are furnished for this purpose. Please mention the League of Women Voters Convention in correspondence with the hotel.

Single rooms with bath—$3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00, and up
Double rooms with bath (twin beds or double bed)—$5.00, $5.50, $6.00, $7.00, and up

Every room at the Netherland Plaza is an outside room, equipped with every modern convenience.

The Hotel Gibson and Hotel Sinton are near the convention headquarters. Rates at the Hotel Gibson begin at $2.50 single, $4.00 double, $5.00 twins; at the Hotel Sinton, $2.50 single, $4.00 double, $5.00 twins.

REGISTRATION

The Registration Desk for the presentation of credentials and the issuance of badges will be located in the Foyer, Third Floor, Netherland Plaza. Registration hours for delegates, alternates, and visitors:

Monday,	April 27	9:00 a. m.–8:00 p. m.
Tuesday,	April 28	8:30 a. m.–5:00 p. m.
Wednesday,	April 29	9:00 a. m.–5:00 p. m.
Thursday,	April 30	9:00 a. m.–2:00 p. m.

College League delegates and visitors from colleges may register until 10:00 a. m., Friday, May 1.

Fees of $3.00 for delegates, alternates, and weekly accredited visitors are payable upon registration. College League delegates and visitors from colleges will not be charged a registration fee, but must register.

#30

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

"THE PUBLIC PERSONNEL ISSUE: FROM OPINION-MAKING TO POLITICAL ACTION"

X- JK 1881
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A conference arranged by the National League of Women Voters with the assistance of the Illinois League of Women Voters

NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Mrs. George Gellhorn, Chairman, St. Louis
Mrs. LaRue Brown, Boston
Mrs. William G. Hibbard, Winnetka
Mrs. Jasper S. King, Winnetka
Mrs. Virgil Loeb, St. Louis
Mrs. Malcolm L. McBride, Cleveland
Miss Anna Lord Strauss, New York City

LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE

Mrs. Frank P. Hixon, Chairman, Lake Forest
Miss Elaine Blackman, Chicago
Mrs. Robert C. Bourland, Rockford
Mrs. A. A. Carpenter, Chicago
Mrs. Keith Carpenter, Lake Forest
Mrs. John R. Davey, Chicago
Mrs. George Gaidsek, Highland Park
Mrs. Louis Hardin, Lake Forest
Miss Lucy Harrison, Lake Forest
Miss Margaret Hixon, Lake Forest
Mrs. Laura Hughes Lunde, Chicago
Mrs. W. W. Ramsey, Chicago

February 24 and 25, 1937

Palmer House, Chicago, Illinois

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#31

NATIONAL LEAGUE of WOMEN VOTERS

THE PATRONAGE SYSTEM

A Guide to an Excursion into Political
Life in the United States

September 1937

726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

Price: 10 cents

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#32

NATIONAL LEAGUE of WOMEN VOTERS

THE PATRONAGE SYSTEM

A Guide to an Excursion into Political
Life in the United States

September 1937

726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

Price: 10 cents

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#33

PRINCIPLES BEHIND THE ISSUES

A study guide on the nature, scope, and structure of democratic government in America

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

APRIL 1938

5 cents

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#34

PRINCIPLES BEHIND THE ISSUES

A study guide on the nature, scope, and structure of democratic government in America

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

APRIL 1938

5 cents

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#35

SHOULD MARRIED WOMEN BE DENIED EMPLOYMENT?

"NO!"

Says the

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.
February, 1938

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#36

What is the Real Meaning
of the
So-called Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution

Amending the Constitution is a serious matter and should not be undertaken without full understanding of the legal implications of the amendment. The language of proposed amendment is:

> "Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction.
>
> "Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

What Does This Mean?

1. What does "equal" mean? - That the law in all respects shall be identical for men and women?

   If it means identity, shall wives have curtesy or husbands dower? Shall wives be responsible for their husband's support or husbands be compelled to render services in the home? What will happen to the age of consent laws? In other words, which standard in existing law shall apply, that for men or that for women?

2. What does "throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction" mean?

   Does this mean uniformity for the country as a whole on matters in which state statutes now differ widely? Would it require uniform state laws on marriage and divorce, property rights, inheritance, etc.? What authority could determine what the standard would be?

3. What does "power to enforce by appropriate legislation" mean?

   Since most of the matters concerning the status of men and women and their contractual and personal rights have heretofore been solely within the jurisdiction of the states, what legislation could Congress enact without invading the rights of the states?

   How could the states being sovereigns be compelled to effectuate the purposes of this amendment if their legislatures were dilatory?

   Does the amendment give Congress power to enact federal legislation? in all these fields?

What Will Happen?

1. What would be the status of existing laws between the ratification of the amendment and decisions on the various questions raised? Would state laws be abrogated?

   Where would married persons be domiciled, where the husband lives or where the wife votes?

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National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.
February 8, 1938

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Statement of the National League of Women Voters

In opposition to the Proposed Equal Rights Amendment

Presented to the Senate Judiciary Committee
by
Mrs. Edith Valet Cook, Chairman of the
Department of Government and Legal Status of Women
of the National League of Women Voters

The National League of Women Voters represents the opinion of women in all sections of the country. It is an established, working organization composed of 550 branches, urban and rural, in 33 states in the North, East, South and West. It has behind it 18 years of unremitting effort to advance the position of American women by the removal of hampering legal and administrative discriminations, as well as by training them for responsible participation in government as citizens and voters. It is therefore from no amateur's point of view that we appear today to oppose the proposed amendment.

In the first ten years after women received the vote members of the League were especially active in removing discriminations against women in the law and they successfully supported many state and federal enactments equalizing women's opportunities, beginning with the Cable Act of 1922 which gave independent citizenship to married women and helping to place in the law the principle of equal pay for equal work in the 1923 Act reclassifying the Civil Service, their efforts then extending through their state legislatures into such fields as office-holding, admission to public employment, jury service, guardianship of children and property rights. In the last half dozen years progress, although still steady, has been a good deal slower and for very good reasons. First, the outstanding and obvious legal discriminations against women have, with a few significant exceptions, been removed. Second, most of the discriminations which remain are either of a type which do not bear oppressively on many women or are not possible of removal by a

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February 25, 1938

To the Chairman
Committee for Reciprocity Information
Old Land Office Building
8th and E Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Statement of the National League of Women Voters Supporting the Extension of the Reciprocal Trade Program Through the Negotiation of an Agreement with the United Kingdom, and with that Government, on behalf of Newfoundland, and the British Colonial Empire

The National League of Women Voters, supporting the Reciprocal Trade Program, desires to express its interest in the successful negotiation of an agreement with the United Kingdom, and with that government on behalf of Newfoundland, and the British Colonial Empire, because such an agreement is necessary to the continued progress of the Reciprocal Trade Program. The fact that the United States sells to the United Kingdom plus Newfoundland and the Colonial Empire 18.5% of its total exports, and buys from these areas 17.2% of its total imports, indicates the importance to the success of the Reciprocal Trade Program of an Anglo-American agreement.

The League of Women Voters' study and consideration of the whole problem of tariffs began in 1924. In 1936 the League began its support of a program of downward revision of tariffs by reciprocal trade agreements and to this end has promoted ever since the Reciprocal Trade Program throughout the country. The League's support of this program is not partisan, but is based upon interest in the general public welfare. The League is concerned that a national policy in the interest of the whole country shall not be undermined because of the demand of localized economic interests.

The League's interest in the successful progress of the Trade Program is threefold:

1. The Program is of direct aid to consumers. All citizens are consumers and as such tariffs affect them in two ways: first, tariffs which are indirect taxes must be added to the cost of commodities imported from abroad; and second, tariffs make possible higher pricing of those domestic goods that are protected, regardless of whether these goods are superior or inferior to like products available from abroad.

   The League of Women Voters believes that the scientific adjustment of tariffs under the Reciprocal Trade Program, which minimizes the log-rolling in behalf of special protection, makes possible the elimination of unnecessary tariff protection for the benefit of the consuming public without real harm to efficient domestic production.

2. It is a step toward the removal of economic friction between nations. Tariff barriers and other forms of trade discrimination have admittedly played an injurious role in the development of international friction with accompanying preparations for war. This country's Reciprocal Trade Program is to date the major world attempt to stem the tide of economic nationalism. By recognizing the two-way quality of international trade, the present program is helping to eliminate former discriminations against American products. By applying equality of treat-

National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

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March, 1938

#139

Questions and Answers on the Proposed Item

"Removal of racial discriminations in immigration laws"

I. What is the present immigration law of the United States?

The present basic immigration law of the United States was passed in 1917. This 1917 law includes what is known as the "selective principle" of immigration; i.e., it provides that only persons with certain qualifications may enter the country. Certain classes are specifically excluded, as, for instance, mental and physical defectives, individuals not economically independent, contract laborers, criminals, polygamists, anarchists, prostitutes and procurers, illiterates, and individuals from a so-called oriental "barred zone." (See page 2.) Under this law there was no limit outside of these classes to the number of persons who could enter the country so long as they could meet the qualifications.

To this "selective principle" there was added, temporarily in 1921 and permanently in 1924, what is known as the "restrictive principle" of immigration regulation. Under this principle the number of aliens who can come into the United States is limited to an annual quota. In 1924, this quota was fixed at 2% of the various nationalities in the United States as determined by the census of 1890, with a minimum quota of 100. In 1929, this method of quota determination was changed to the so-called "National Origins Plan," under which only 150,000 immigrants may be admitted annually. This number is prorated among various countries according to the proportions which inhabitants of the United States from each country were of the whole population according to the 1920 census. Thus, if individuals of a given nationality contributed 20% to the 1920 population, they are allotted 20% of the total annual quota of 150,000, or 30,000.

The quotas assigned under the National Origins Plan are available only to persons eligible for citizenship and to those admissible under the selective provisions of the 1917 Act. Nationality is determined by country of birth. For the national quotas see the appended table.

A pamphlet published by the Department of State, "Admission of Aliens into the United States," 1935, classifies all aliens for purposes of admission under the immigration laws, as follows:

A. IMMIGRANTS.

1. Quota Immigrants:

a. Preference up to 50 percent to parents of American citizens 21 years of age or over, to husbands by marriages on or after July 1, 1932; and in quotas of 300 or over to skilled agriculturists, their wives, and their dependent children under 18 years.

b. Remainder of quota to wives and unmarried minor children of aliens lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence; remainder available for other quota immigrants.

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#40

Advance Information

THIRTEENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION

National League of Women Voters

April 25 to 29, 1938 St. Louis, Missouri

Convention Headquarters—Hotel Jefferson

CONVENTION THEME

The Convention theme will be American principles of government and traditional American thinking about them. It will include discussion of the scope and structure of American government and of what Americans want government to do as compared to what they are willing to equip it to do. It will be illustrated by important issues of the day which can only be decided by reference to the political principles and even the political prejudices of the American people.

The theme will be presented by distinguished authorities and discussed by the delegates before the convention proceeds to the choosing of its 1938-1940 program.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

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#41

NATIONAL LEAGUE of WOMEN VOTERS

THE FUNCTION OF THE SUPREME COURT IN AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

BY. KATHARINE CROAN GREENOUGH

726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

April 1938
5 cents

X- JK 1881
.L4

#142

National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.
Price 5¢

April 1938

GUIDANCE MATERIAL - FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION

The following questions are designed to be of assistance in evaluating the program of Federal aid to education proposed by the Advisory Committee on Education. These questions indicate the factual background on the subject of Federal grants-in-aid that would be helpful in this connection and some of the important issues that should be considered in relation to any expansion of Federal grants. The suggested references will not provide direct answers to these questions, but they will be illuminating on some of the points raised.

I. What has been the experience of the Federal government in the grant-in-aid field?

A. What Federal aid programs have there been in the course of the country's history? (Note particularly the education programs.)

B. How extensive have these programs been in terms of Federal appropriations?

(Helpful references (see p. 5): the article by Metz in the Municipal Year Book; the Editorial Research Report by Putney; volume by V. O. Key, Jr.; School Finance and School Districts by Frederic; and Report of Advisory Committee, pp. 35-38)

II. What has been the purpose of past and present Federal aid programs?

For example--
coordination of state activities - highway aid
stimulation of state activity - maternal and infant hygiene programs
promotion of administrative standards - Federal-state employment service
promotion of national policy - the National Guard
to meet state needs - relief, social security
equalization - relief

(See Municipal Year Book and volume by V. O. Key, Jr.)

III. Have these past and present programs been successful?

A. Were the states ready to take the best advantage of the money? (Key p. 234, pp. 353-364 has some pertinent comments on this point)

B. Were administrative problems met successfully? Was the state or local level of government primarily responsible for administration and did this situation affect the success of administration? (see Key pp. 228-232; 245-257)

C. Have Federal aid programs generally been administered within the states by qualified personnel? How have personnel problems been handled by the Federal agency responsible for the program? (see Key pp. 265-315)

(Key's concluding chapter, pp. 367-383, draws together many good points on the administration of Federal grants-in-aid; see also Jane Perry Clark, United but Different in Survey Graphic)

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#43

NATIONAL LEAGUE of WOMEN VOTERS

JOHN M. GAUS

CHECKS AND BALANCES – THE LEGISLATIVE AND THE EXECUTIVE

SPEECH GIVEN AT THE
NATIONAL CONVENTION
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
APRIL 1938

PRICE: TEN CENTS

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National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.
2¢ a copy
$1.00 for 100 copies

June 1938 #44

PRE-ELECTION ACTIVITIES

CANDIDATES' QUESTIONNAIRES

Purpose The League of Women Voters has considered candidates' questionnaires a part of the cycle of action and preparation for action. Questions are asked candidates for policy-forming offices to: 1) Acquaint the candidates with the League's interest in the subject and give them information on it; 2) Inform League members and the public on the subject; 3) Acquaint the League with the attitude of the candidate toward the subject.

The League has never considered questionnaires a means of committing candidates to positions. It has tried to make them educational to itself, to the candidate, and to the public. It has limited the questions to items on the support program, and has often included in the questionnaires a short statement of why the League supports the measures.

Mechanics Questions addressed to candidates for state office are framed by the state League, as the questions for candidates to the national Congress are framed by the National League. The practice of Leagues has differed in regard to the unit sending the questionnaire to the candidate, but obviously the purpose of the questionnaire would be destroyed if state candidates received varied questionnaires from various local Leagues. Questions to candidates for local office are of course framed by the local Leagues.

Costs Leagues having found the printing of the results of the questionnaires in booklet form almost prohibitive in cost sometimes enlist the aid of newspapers which are often glad to carry the answers. When a League has been able to afford the issuing of replies to candidates' questionnaires, it has usually included in the publication educational material relating to elections, such as registration information, ballot information, structural set-up of state government, etc.

Tests In planning candidates' questionnaires, the board will consider how the educational purpose can be carried out with a minimum of annoyance to the candidates and a maximum of benefit to the League membership and the public. They will of course have in mind the coming session of the legislature, the financial resources of the League, timing of the issuance of material, and other factors. Interviews might conceivably take the place of questionnaires. They also supplement one another.

CANDIDATES' MEETINGS

Purpose To present on a single occasion the candidates of all parties for an important office, or offices, in order to stimulate interest in candidates. (The League's pioneer work has resulted in a number of other organizations arranging such meetings.)

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National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

June 27, 1938

#45

THE NEW FOOD, DRUG, AND COSMETIC LAW IN RELATION TO WEAKNESSES IN 1906 LAW

In "How the 1906 Food and Drug Act Does Not Protect You", included in the Food and Drug Packet issued by the National League of Women Voters in September, 1936, a large number of weaknesses in the then existing law were stated. A copy of this statement is attached for use with this sheet. The comments made below indicate to what extent these weaknesses are corrected by the new law. For more complete discussion of the new legislation see "The New Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act", also attached; and News Letter, Volume IV, No. 11.

New Fields Covered

1. Cosmetics, devices, and drugs which affect the structure and functions of the body are included in the new law.

2. Advertising is not included in the new act, but is under limited control by the Federal Trade Commission under the terms of an amendment to that agency's law. The new Federal Trade Commission law has specific provisions regarding the regulation of advertising of foods, drugs, cosmetics, and devices.

Further Protection of Public Health

Of the points listed under the heading "Further Protection Needed in the Interests of Public Health", practically all are met by the new legislation. The exceptions to such standards are:

General improvements needed

Uncertified coal-tar color may be used in coal-tar hair dyes carrying a warning label.

In case of drugs

Only the active ingredients must be listed on the label of non-standard drugs, instead of all ingredients.

Only certain narcotic drugs or their derivatives must be listed on the label and carry the warning "May be habit-forming".

In case of cosmetics

Coal-tar hair dyes are exempted from the section prohibiting the use of poisons in cosmetics.

No ingredients are required to be listed on the label of cosmetics.

Further Protection of the Consumer

Of the points listed under the heading "Further Protection Needed in the Interests of the Consumer's Purse", a majority have been met. The exceptions are listed below:

Only one quality grade above the standard of identity is authorized for foods, instead of multiple qualities as requested by consumers.

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#46

NATIONAL LEAGUE of WOMEN VOTERS

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS . . .

REMOVAL OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATIONS IN THE IMMIGRATION LAWS

ANNE HARTWELL JOHNSTONE

JULY 1938

PRICE: 5 CENTS

726 JACKSON PLACE WASHINGTON, D. C.

National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

July 1938

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Note: This section is for the use of those planning the Schools.

GENERAL PLANS FOR CAMPAIGN SCHOOLS

Plans for the Campaign Schools include one period each for:

contemplation of the nature of democracy and if possible the peculiar nature of our American democracy;

definition of a selected half dozen of conspicuous current issues ("issues" according to the dictionary definition of "a point in controversy on which people take affirmative and negative positions");

identification of current slogans ("slogans" being used in its derivative sense of the ancient Scottish Highland war-cry to arouse the fighting spirit) and their elimination as argument;

consideration of the machinery through which candidates and platforms are selected and presented for choice to the voters.

To these periods may be added, in case of a two-day school, one or more periods presenting a strictly historical and factual account of events in various fields under discussion in the present campaign, e.g., development of regulation of economic enterprise, development of social welfare legislation, development of labor legislation, and development of parties, major and minor.

Suggestions for Arrangements

Locale and Personnel: There are many college communities in the United States which can furnish the faculty for the Campaign Schools. Experienced League women, research persons in the field of public administration (Municipal Reference Bureau directors, for example), certain ministers and other professional persons known for their objective view point might also be able to lead certain sessions. State boards in determining where it will be desirable to hold schools will think of the communities in terms of available speakers and leaders of discussion, and the strength of the Leagues in those communities. Regional schools, drawing in the membership of several nearby Leagues, may be possible in some states.

Attendance: These schools are intended for the League membership, yes, but also for the potential League membership, and the public. This means good advance publicity; even more it means intensive advance work to attract the largest possible attendance to a carefully planned school.

When the state board and the local board (if a local League is to be responsible for a school) have made general decisions, a small steering committee might be set up by the board, and they in turn would appoint chairmen for the desirable subdivisions of work: publicity, printing, advance sale of tickets, dinner or luncheon, registration, cultivation of League membership, cultivation of the potential League membership, cultivation of the public, publications sale, physical arrangements, etc. The steering committee plans and the chairmen and committees execute the part of the plan assigned to them by the steering committee.

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Washington, D. C.

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SUGGESTED CURRICULUM FOR A ONE-DAY CAMPAIGN SCHOOL

Morning

9:00 - 10:00 Registration

10:00 - 12:00 Campaign Issues and Campaign Slogans

Discussion led by a professor of political science, an experienced League woman, or an objective person familiar with the political scene

Identification of current slogans - Leader and audience

Definition of conspicuous current issues - Leader and audience

Noon

12:30 Luncheon - "What Is Democracy?" - Speaker
OR
"Principles Behind the Issues" - Speaker

Afternoon

2:30 Round Table - "Candidate X"

Discussion prepared and presented by League members to show machinery through which candidates and platforms are selected and presented for choice to the voters

"Development of Political Parties, Major and Minor" - Speaker

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SUGGESTED CURRICULUM FOR A TWO-DAY CAMPAIGN SCHOOL

First Day

Morning

9:30 - 10:30 Registration

10:30 - 12:30 Campaign Issues and Campaign Slogans

Discussion led by a professor of political science, an experienced League woman, or an objective person familiar with the political scene

Identification of current slogans - Leader and audience

Definition of conspicuous current issues - Leader and audience

Noon free

Afternoon

2:00 - 4:30 Historical presentation of: (choose two)

"Development of Regulation of Economic Enterprise"
"Development of Social Welfare Legislation"
"Development of Labor Movement in the United States"

Evening

6:30 Dinner - "The Nature of American Democracy" - Speaker

Second Day

Morning

10:00 - 12:30 Round Table - "Candidate X"

Discussion prepared and presented by League members to show machinery through which candidates and platforms are selected and presented for choice to the voters

"Development of Political Parties, Major and Minor" - Speaker

Noon

1:00 Luncheon - "Principles Behind the Issues"

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July 1938

Note: This section is for the use of the leader.

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METHOD OF APPROACH IN SUGGESTED SESSION ON

CAMPAIGN SLOGANS AND CAMPAIGN ISSUES

SECTION ON SLOGANS

Define: War cry, etc. See "General Plans".

Describe: Use of "prejudice" words designed to arouse emotion and discourage thinking.

Give samples: Drawing quickly from audience, e. g.

Playing politics with human misery	Fostering Class Hatred
Roosevelt Recession	Planned Extravagance
Regimentation	Congressional Rubber Stamp
America's Sixty Families	The Right to Work
Economic Royalists	Real Work at Real Wages
Return to Constitutional Government	Balancing the Human Budget
Politically Perpetuated Unemployment	Spending to Save
Party Purge	Conserving Human Resources
C. I. O. Linded Labor Board	Economic Democracy
Isolationists	Jungle Economics
Entangling Alliances	

Analyze samples briefly:

To find actual meaning and compare with actual points of controversy as they emerge in discussion of issues. Possibly the slogans might be roughly grouped in reference to fundamental issues.

SECTION ON ISSUES

The purpose of this discussion is to detect and to define points about which real difference of opinion exists, not to argue them or to arrive at conclusions.

Six fields of controversy are suggested as typical of those which will evolve from the slogan discussion. Probably not more than one or two can be analyzed at length. A dispassionate analysis of a single field of controversy along the lines indicated under the following headings should promote among members of the group an analytical attitude toward the other areas of controversy, which might be more briefly indicated.

The leader should be prepared in advance to lead the discussion

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LIST OF MATERIALS

I. Necessary for planning schools

General Plans for Campaign Schools (including Sample Curriculum for One-Day and Two-Day School, list of materials, and Campaign Slogans and Campaign Issues--Method of Approach for Suggested Session). 5¢.

Outline for Round Table on Candidate X. 5¢.

Principles Behind the Issues - A study guide on the nature, scope, and structure of democratic government in America. 1938. 5¢.

National Convention Speeches

Gaus, John. Checks and Balances - the Legislature and the Executive. 1938. 10¢.

Merriam, Charles E. Conflicts in Modern Democracy. 1938. 10¢.

Finer, Herman. The Democratic and the Fascist Idea of Government. 1938. 10¢

Cushman, Robert. The Role of the Supreme Court in a Democratic Nation. 10¢

II. Suggested for Sale at Campaign Schools

A. National League Materials

1. National Convention Speeches (1938)

Gaus, John. Checks and Balances - the Legislature and the Executive. 10¢
Merriam, Charles E. Conflicts in Modern Democracy. 10¢
Finer, Herman. The Democratic and the Fascist Idea of Government. 10¢
Cushman, Robert. The Role of the Supreme Court in a Democratic Nation 10¢

2. Principles Behind the Issues. 1938. 5¢
A study guide on the nature, scope, and structure of democratic government in America. Reading suggestions.

Note: 1 and 2 should be given to the speakers in advance, as well as sold to the audience.

3. Taxes and Tax Trends, Katherine A. Frederic. 1935. 50¢.
Survey of the scope of public finance and relation of taxes, kinds of taxes, need for coordination.

4. The Function of the Supreme Court in American Government, Katherine C. Greenough. 1938. 5¢.
Judicial review in other countries and in the United States, significance of court decisions, current attitudes toward the Supreme Court, recent proposals affecting the Court.

5. The Amending Process - the Orderly Method of Change, Katherine C. Greenough. 1938. 10¢.
History of amendments added in the 150 years since the Constitution was written, analysis of methods of amendment, recent proposals for change.

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726 Jackson Place
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July 1938

Note: For the use of participants in the round table.

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OUTLINE FOR ROUND TABLE

"Candidate X" for the United States House of Representatives

I. Nomination - procedure and significance

A. By what procedure are candidates for the United States House of Representatives nominated in your state?

1. By the direct primary?

a) What are the requirements for filing as a candidate? Must petitions be signed? How many? Must a fee be paid? How much? Is it returnable?

b) Do you have pre-primary conventions? If so, what is the procedure? To what extent do such conventions influence nominations?

c) How are places on the ballot determined?

d) What is the relative importance of the primary in the whole election process in your state? What are the chances of election of the successful primary candidate?

Time: Five minutes. Sources: the statutes; the chairman of the Election Commission or his equivalent.

2. By the convention system?

a) What is the date of the convention?

b) How and when are the delegates chosen?

c) What procedure is followed in the convention in presenting candidates and conducting discussion?

d) What vote is required for nomination?

Time: Five minutes. Sources: the statutes; the chairman of the Election Commission or his equivalent; party leaders.

B. What in actual practice constitutes eligibility for candidacy for a seat in the House of Representatives?

1. Consider your present Congressman, other men elected from your district in the past. What previous political experience had they had?

2. Likewise consider the membership in the House of Representatives during the past two years. How extensive had been the previous political experience of the majority of the members? (to answer this question take a representative sample of the members of the House as listed in the Congressional Directory)

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July 8, 1938

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Suggestions for Use

This collection of opinions on the National League of Women Voters and its work is intended primarily as "source material" for the use of local and state Leagues. An opinion or opinions should be selected with a particular purpose in mind. Multiple ways of using an opinion to point out to members, contributors and the general public, the significance and importance of the League's work will occur to state and local Leagues.

We suggest you share the pride and courage they give:

With the membership:
- a. In local and state League bulletins
- b. In speeches
- c. On membership blanks
- d. In membership letters

With contributors
- a. In interviews
- b. In letters

With the public
- a. In publicity
- b. In radio
- c. In talks before other groups

[illegible]
Columbia University

"I am more strongly convinced of the value of the work of an organization like the League of Women Voters, since the success of the recent campaign for the adoption of the Charter in New York City. That campaign was based on education of the voters on the advantages of the new form of city government over the old, and the Charter was carried because the people were persuaded by the arguments in the meetings, in leaflets stating the issues in simple terms, and by the newspaper editorials.

"It is also encouraging that the voters of New York City were so ready to listen to suggestions for improvement in their government and to act. The whole campaign showed an awareness of the importance of better government to individuals, which I trust will be found existent in other parts of the country.

"The League has contributed by its well directed educational work, which is made most effective by the organization of the League into state and city Leagues, so that the inspiration to betterment is focused in each community in an active group of women."

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National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.
September 1938

DIRECT AND INDIRECT ATTACKS UPON THE TRADE AGREEMENTS PROGRAM

As They Have Taken Form in Measures Proposed to the Congress

Contents

I. Direct Attacks: on Program as a Whole or on Major Aspects of It

A. Attempts to Repeal Trade Agreements Act

B. Attempts to Restrict Authority Granted Under Act by Proposals Providing for

1. Approval of Trade Agreements by Congress

2. Presentation of Trade Agreements to the Congress in Advance of their Proclamation

3. Application of the Cost of Production Formula

4. Abandonment of the Unconditional Most-Favored-Nation Principle

C. Attempts to Restrict Scope of Act by Proposals

1. To Exempt Certain Commodities

2. To Prohibit the Negotiation of Agreements with Debtor Nations in Default on their Obligations to the United States

II. Indirect Attacks: Attempts to Circumvent Trade Agreements Program

A. Proposals to Increase Duties on Specific Commodities by Congressional Action

B. Proposals to Impose Concealed Tariffs in the Guise of Revenue Measures

C. Maintenance of Embargoes, Under Guise of Sanitary Regulations, upon Competitive Imports

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#55

National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.
September 1938
Price 5¢

OUTLINE FOR THE STUDY OF THE AMENDING PROCESS OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

The amending process of the United States Constitution has been of interest to members of the League of Women Voters for many years. After one year of carrying on the National support program the item "Amendment to Federal Constitution to make process of ratification of constitutional amendments less difficult and more responsive to the will of the electorate," the 1938 convention removed it and made the amending process a special study item. This short outline has been prepared to facilitate this mandatory study and is to be used with The Amending Process--the Orderly Method of Change, which carries a list of references to enable those who desire to do so to delve into the limited material on the subject.

Upon the amending process rests, in great measure, the stability of constitutions. If constitutions can be amended to meet new conditions which inevitably arise with the passage of time, their vitality and usefulness can be retained and prolonged. The amending process can be made too easy, however, with as much danger as if it is too difficult. It is an interesting problem to achieve the careful balance needed to ensure mature and careful consideration of amendments and yet make possible needed changes to meet new conditions. The interest of members of the League of Women Voters in the amending process of the United States Constitution is a logical outgrowth of their study of government.

I. Historical Background.

A. Give the reasons for the concern of most members of the 1787 constitutional convention with the amending process of the new constitution and the reasons for their final decision in this regard.

B. State the provisions of Article V, giving the two methods of proposing amendments and the two methods of ratifying amendments.

C. Discuss the reservations under which the constitution finally was ratified, which led to the submission of twelve amendments within a year, with the result that ten of these amendments were adopted, adding what is known as the bill of rights to the constitution and making them practically integral parts of the constitution itself.

D. Discuss the adoption of 11 amendments in the following 150 years.

1. The three amendments which made comparatively minor corrections in the machinery of government--the eleventh, twelfth, and twentieth.

2. The three war amendments.

3. The eighteenth or "prohibition" amendment, repealed by the twenty-first amendment.

4. The three amendments which made fundamental changes in the constitution--the sixteenth, seventeenth, and nineteenth.

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National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.
September 1938

#56

SUPPORT THE TRADE PROGRAM WITH FACTS

AN ACTION PROJECT

Purpose: To help more League members to support the reciprocal trade agreements program.

To be done by as many League members as possible after study of the trade program as outlined in the Study Kit on the subject.

Procedure: Divide the following tasks among different League members:

1. Collect from newspapers, radio programs, public meetings, and interviews with citizens representing different points of view--industrialists, labor leaders, leaders of civic organizations, "the man on the street," members of Congress, and last, but not least, the housewife--opinions regarding the reciprocal trade program.

2. Ascertain the basis for each point of view, if it has not been made clear.

3. Evaluate these opinions on the basis of the facts available, first in your community and second from one or more of the following appropriate offices:

   Trade Agreements Division, Department of State. All general information pertaining to the program, specific trade agreements and results therefrom, and data about special state and local products involved

   U. S. Tariff Commission. Information on individual commodities, their former and present tariff rates, and their competitive position domestically as well as abroad

   Department of Commerce. Information and statistics on foreign trade developments

   Department of Agriculture. Information on agricultural commodities and the trade program

   Your local, state, or the United States Chamber of Commerce (the latter at Washington, D. C.).

4. Publicize the basis of the League of Women Voters' support of the reciprocal trade program in behalf of the general public welfare, and give emphasis to the arguments most pertinent to the attitude of your community.

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#57

FOREIGN POLICY QUIZ

October, 1938
5 cents a copy

"There is desperate need in our country, and in every country, of a strong and united public opinion in support of a renewal and demonstration of faith in the possibility of a world order based on law and international cooperative effort." Secretary Hull, Nashville, June 4, 1938.

Do You Know . . .

I. The major provisions of the 1937 neutrality law?

II. The difference between "mandatory" and "discretionary" neutrality legislation?

III. Why the executive has extensive powers to handle foreign affairs?

IV. The role of Senators and Representatives in the conduct of foreign affairs?

V. The two-fold purpose of the reciprocal trade agreements program?

VI. What three major international organizations are available for the handling of political, economic, and judicial questions?

VII. The meaning of the phrases "collective peace system" and "collective security"?

VIII. The provisions of the Pact of Paris and the Stimson Non-Recognition Doctrine?

IX. The difference between sanctions and war?

X. What the League of Women Voters advocates in the field of American foreign policy?

If You Don't Know, Look Inside

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
726 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

X- JK 1881
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FOREIGN POLICY WORK SHEET

December 1938
Price 5¢

#158

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

LIMA CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES

To help League members follow and evaluate the proceedings of the Lima Conference which particularly relate to the League program:

For individual reading

For discussion and study groups

For League and non-League speeches

For radio broadcasts

For articles in League bulletins

For press interviews and letters to editors

For support of Lima treaties that may be in line with the League's program

The League supports:

"Participation in efforts to establish a collective peace system to promote political, economic, and social justice, including: Support of Inter-American peace machinery."

Background

The Lima Conference is the eighth international conference of American states since 1889 when the modern Pan American movement was initiated and its agency, the Pan American Union, established. Earlier congresses to organize inter-American cooperation were primarily concerned with the common defense of newly acquired Latin American independence. Although the United States through the Monroe Doctrine in 1823 had associated itself with the preservation of Latin American independence from further European encroachments, it was not until 1889 that this country formally participated in the Pan American movement.

The modern Pan American movement encompasses a wide range of interests. At the earlier conferences economic topics predominated. Beginning in 1923, at the first Pan American Conference after the World War and accelerated by the special peace conference at Buenos Aires in 1936, emphasis has been shifted to the maintenance of peace. The initiation of the "Good Neighbor" policy at the Montevideo Conference in 1933 symbolized the beginning of positive measures looking to continental solidarity and the promotion of mutually beneficial political, economic, social, and cultural relations. Special technical conferences, plus the work of the Pan American Union, have supplemented the regular conferences and added to the continuity of the Pan American movement and to its steady progress.

The significance of the Pan American Movement has been increased in the last few years as threats to democracy in the western hemisphere have increased and as peace machinery has broken down in Europe and in Asia.

LIMA AGENDA

1. Organization of Peace--the further consolidation of peace in the western hemisphere.

2. International Law--the further codification of laws as a basis for the orderly conduct of international relations.

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National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

December 1938
Price 5¢ (or free with
Buell pamphlet at 25¢)

A Discussion Guide for Four Meetings on

THE NEUTRALITY ACT

Is it a satisfactory part of United States foreign policy?

This discussion guide is for use with the League of Women Voters special edition of the Foreign Policy Report, The Neutrality Act, by Raymond Leslie Buell. It is designed for the following major purposes: (1) to review the evolution of the Neutrality Act and the instances in which it has or has not been applied; (2) to analyze the relationship of the Neutrality Act to the entire foreign policy of the United States; and (3) to consider whether various proposed amendments may be desirable or otherwise.

Meeting I--Development of the Neutrality Act and its Application

A. Compare the provisions of the 1935, the 1936, and the 1937 Neutrality Acts.

B. Discuss the relative influence on the formulation and evolution of the Neutrality Act of the following:

1. Experience with traditional neutrality during the World War

2. The Senate Munitions Investigation in 1934-36

3. The ineffectiveness of "peace machinery" beginning with the Manchurian conflict of 1931, the Italo-Ethiopian conflict of 1935-36, the present Sino-Japanese conflict which began in 1937

4. The Spanish civil conflict beginning in 1936

C. Review the application of the Act to:

1. The Italo-Ethiopian War, 1935-36

2. The Spanish civil conflict beginning in 1936

In relation to each conflict discuss the effect, if any, of the application of the Act on (a) the course of the conflict and (b) the policies of other countries toward it.

D. Discuss the non-application of the Act in the present Sino-Japanese conflict which began in August 1937.

1. What are the grounds, technical and otherwise, for its non-application?

2. What would its probable effect have been if applied at the outbreak of the conflict?

TRADE AGREEMENTS

CORN AND HOGS

#60

BRITISH IMPORTS OF U. S. CURED HAM

X- JK 1881
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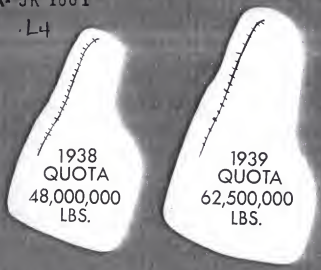

BEFORE AFTER

TRADE AGREEMENTS SWELL QUOTAS FOR AMERICAN PORK

• EIGHT or nine out of every ten bushels of corn raised each year in the United States are fed to livestock—about half to hogs—and marketed as meat and meat products. Corn-hog production is one of the biggest divisions of American farming. Meat processing is an outstanding American industry. Farmers, manufacturers, and packing house employees all stand to gain from greater sales of pork products abroad.

The collapse of the foreign market for pork and lard after the World War, and the measures for economic self-sufficiency taken by various countries through the years up to 1934, caused a major crisis in middle-western agriculture.

Since 1934, sixteen trade agreement countries have either reduced or entirely abolished their tariff on American pork and lard. With the recovery of American hog production after the droughts of 1934 and 1936, these new openings are providing needed markets for American corn-hog producers.

For details on how the trade agreements affect the Corn Belt, TURN THE PAGE.

TRADE AGREEMENTS
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

X- JK 1881
.L4
#61

TRADE AGREEMENTS MOVE AMERICAN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES ABROAD

• A $94,000,000 business is quite a business. That is the business American exporters of fruits and vegetables did in 1937.

In 1934, American fruit and vegetable exporters did business abroad amounting to $81,000,000. That was the year the Trade Agreements Act was passed. Every one of the 19 agreements put into effect between 1934 and 1939 has restored or expanded markets for American fruits and vegetables. These arrangements have had a great deal to do with the $13,000,000 gain shown in the years from 1934 to 1937.

For further figures on how the trade agreements help American fruit and vegetable growers, TURN THE PAGE.

TRADE AGREEMENTS
DAIRY PRODUCTS

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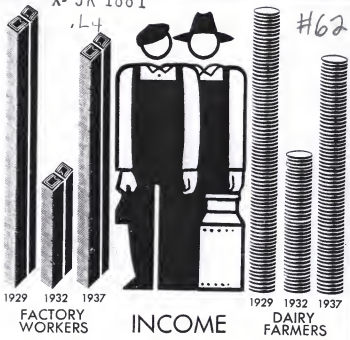
#62



DAIRY FARMERS' INCOME
AND
FACTORY WORKER'S PAYROLLS GO UP AND DOWN TOGETHER

• CITY workers' families can be relied on to buy milk for the baby if they have the money. Dairy farmers' income goes up and down with the pay checks of factory workers. The Hull Trade Agreements help keep factory payrolls up.

A difference of 5 percent in sales may mean the difference between good times and bad times for an industry and for the workers it employs. Many important American industries sell from 5 to 10 percent of their products abroad—some sell a much larger portion of their output to customers overseas. Removal of tariff obstacles helps increase these sales, and bolsters the payrolls drawn from them. That is good news for the dairy farmer.

For facts on the trade agreements program of interest to dairy farmers, TURN THE PAGE . . . . . .

TRADE AGREEMENTS

X- JK 1881 .L4 CATTLE #63

When Factory Payrolls Are Up

CITY FAMILIES HAVE MEAT ON THE TABLE

• THE cattleman's market is the home market. The American market takes all the beef produced at home, plus a small amount of imports. For ten years the United States has been on a net importing basis for live cattle, and canned beef has been an item on the import list for a still longer time. The amount of beef the buyers in the home market take in any one year, and the prices they offer for it, go up and down as business activity goes up and down. The purpose of the trade agreements program is to strengthen business activity.

So when the cattleman looks into the trade agreements program, his interest is fixed on two points. Is he getting new competition from cattle imported under the agreements? Is the buying power of his American market being improved by the agreements?

The trade agreements program has now been going long enough for answers to these questions to be reasonably clear. FOR THE FACTS, TURN THE PAGE. . . . . .

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

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#64

EQUAL RIGHTS OR HUMAN RIGHTS?

A stork once dined with a fox. The fox served dinner in a flat dish. The stork had perfect equality with the fox to eat out of the same dish but he got very little to eat.

March, 1939 100 copies 50c

726 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

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.L4

National League of Women Voters
Department of Government and the
Legal Status of Women
726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

Revised January 1939 #65

CHRONOLOGICAL STATEMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL DISCUSSION OF EQUAL RIGHTS

Havana Pan American Conference 1928

At the Sixth Pan American Conference held in Havana in 1928, a resolution was passed providing that an Inter-American Commission of Women be constituted to take charge of the preparation of juridical information and data of any other kind which might be deemed advisable to enable the Seventh International Conference of American States to take up the question of the civil and political equality of women in the continent. Its membership, at first comprised of 7 women, was to be increased until every republic in America was represented. This Inter-American Commission of Women had as its chairman from 1928 through 1938 Miss Doris Stevens, a member of the Woman's Party. Its headquarters are at the Pan American building in Washington.

Hague Convention 1930

At the Hague Conference for the Codification of International Law which convened at the request of the League of Nations in the capital of Holland in April 1930, the question of codification of law in regard to the nationality of women was discussed. The so-called "Hague Convention on Nationality" was adopted, but because it proposed a blanket formula for all nations was not considered satisfactory by theLeague of Women Voters and other interested groups. The United States did not sign this convention.

Consultative Committee on Nationality 1931

Several resolutions were submitted to subsequent meetings of the Assembly and of the Council of the League of Nations by representatives of Cuba and Guatemala for the further examination of the problem. In February 1931 the Council of the League of Nations empowered the Secretary General to create a Woman's Consultative Committee on Nationality to be made up of two members from each of nine international women's organizations for the purpose of obtaining their views on this subject for submission to the Assembly of the League in September 1932. Differences in point of view between the women's organizations over a report to the Assembly insofar as it proposed a blanket convention on nationality led to the withdrawal of the International Alliance of Women, of which the National League of Women Voters is a member, and the International Federation of University Women from the Consultative Committee.

The question of the status of the Woman's Consultative Committee was raised by the International Alliance of Women which maintained that the Committee had been created for a special job, the drawing up of a report, and as that job was completed, the committee should be dissolved. In spite of the fact that the Secretary General of the League of Nations has indicated that he does not regard the committee as being a part of, or responsible to, the League of Nations, this committee continues to function. It largely represents the Woman's Party point of view internationally.

National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

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March 7, 1939

H66

Price: 1¢ per copy

Statement by Mrs. Harris T. Baldwin, First Vice President, National League of Women Voters, before House Committee on Ways and Means on Social Security Amendments.

Two proposals made by the Social Security Board for changes in the Social Security Act are of a special interest to the League of Women Voters. These are, increase in federal funds available for aid to dependent children and that sound and objective merit systems be required of the states in the selection of their personnel for all of these services. Two bills increasing the federal participation in funds for aid to dependent children are before your committee, the ones introduced by Mr. Dingell and Mr. McCormack. The League of Women Voters gives its endorsement to these two measures to the extent that they affect this program.

I appear before you today confident of the interest of the individual members of the League of Women Voters in these two phases of the social security program. These subjects have been of interest to League members since the League was organized in 1920. One of the first interests of state organizations was the establishment of mothers' aid laws in the various states, or improvement in the administration of such laws then in existence. Members of the League of Women Voters have been keenly interested in this type of governmental service, the way it is performed in their own communities, and know from personal experience the difficulties encountered in carrying out such programs. Partially as a result of the League's experience in watching the administration of state mothers' aid laws came our campaign conducted on a nation-wide scale for the past four years to eliminate the spoils system and to substitute at each level of government a sound, workable merit system. Therefore I do represent in a very real sense the opinion of thousands of League members throughout the United States when I appear before you today urging your favorable consideration of these two proposals.

As you know, only 42 jurisdictions are cooperating with the federal government in the program of aid to dependent children. You also know that in many of the jurisdictions the average grants for each dependent child is inadequate to meet the needs of the children. Many dependent children are not cared for at all under this program and in most states there are long waiting lists. There are probably several reasons for this lag in this particular program. One reason certainly is that the state or the county is required to contribute proportionately more to this category of aid than it is for aid to the aged or to the blind. Another reason probably is that children don't vote and the other groups do and in some states have become a very vigorous pressure group. Increasing the federal grant from one-third to one-half of the amount expended on this service will help to correct the situation I have mentioned.

I should like to raise for your consideration the following question: Can some language be written into the bill raising the federal grant for Aid to Dependent Children which would preclude the possibility of reduction in the amounts now provided by state and local units of government to the extent that the federal government increases its funds? Communications we have had from various states indicate that the children may not benefit from increased funds; that increase in federal funds might simply result in a reduction in the amounts available for this service from state and local units of government. It might be wise to require in the law that the states provide an average minimum payment per child in order to qualify for the federal funds. Such a provision is included in the

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National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

April 3, 1939

#67

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Statement Regarding

Non-Competitive Examinations in the Federal Merit System

Controversy About Non-competitive Examinations

Whenever there is discussion in the Congress about extension of the federal merit system there is inevitably a great deal of talk about the way in which employees holding the jobs that are to be brought within the classified service shall be given classified status. In recent years the method most frequently proposed has been non-competitive or, as they are more popularly called, qualifying examinations. When this type of examination has been discussed in the Congress and by the public, there has been considerable confusion about the qualifying examinations given by the United States Civil Service Commission. It is frequently charged that qualifying examinations mean "blanketing in" or "covering in" political appointees. It is not understood in many quarters that non-competitive examinations as they are given in the federal civil service are genuine tests of the qualifications of the person holding the job to keep it. "Blanketing in," on the contrary, means no test of qualification. This brief description of the non-competitive examination technique as developed by the Civil Service Commission is designed to clear up this confusion of terms.

Methods of Giving Employees Classified Status

When positions in the federal government that were not originally subject to the provisions of the Civil Service Act are made a part of the classified civil service, there are a number of ways by which the persons holding those jobs may acquire civil service status. They may be given civil service status automatically. This is called "blanketing in." They may be given civil service status on the recommendation of the head of the agency in which they are employed. They may be given non-competitive or qualifying examinations. In this type of examination it is only necessary for the candidate to secure a passing grade; it is not necessary for him to better anyone else's rating. Another method which may be used is that of regular open competitive examinations. In this case the person who is already holding the job must compete with other candidates from outside the service and must better their ratings if he is to keep his job. The method to be used is usually specified either in the act of Congress or the executive order of the President which brings the positions into the classified civil service. If the method is not specified, the Civil Service Rules provide that non-competitive examinations shall be given.

Policies on Non-competitive Examinations

The United States Civil Service Commission has for a long time given non-competitive examinations in connection with promotions and transfers but it is only in recent years that they have used this type of examination to any great extent in connection with bringing new positions into the classified service. Under the policies developed by the Civil Service Commission, non-competitive examinations are practically the same as they would be if there were open competition. Sometimes the examinations are identical in every respect. A recent example is the examination for the new personnel officers in the executive departments and independent agencies. An open competitive examination was given and at the same time persons employed in personnel positions in the various departments were given an opportunity to qualify for these new positions. The same examination was given to both types of candidates. In other instances the non-competitive or qualifying examination may be slightly different from an open competitive examination when the fact that there will be only one person taking the examination makes such differences desirable. On the last page

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726 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

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April 19, 1939

#68

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SUFFRAGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The National League of Women Voters at its 1938 convention broadened its program item on suffrage for the District of Columbia to include local self-government as well as representation in the Congress and a vote for the President and Vice-President. The League's program has included national representation for the District of Columbia for many years but only in the past year has it included local suffrage.

There is not at the present time among the various local organizations interested in District suffrage a clear-cut opinion as to precisely what rights and privileges they wish the Congress to give to the District. There are those who feel that representation in the Congress and a vote for the President and the Vice-President is more important than the right to vote for local officials. There are others who believe that control over local affairs is the most important objective for District citizens. Among the latter there is also some difference of opinion as to exactly what powers should be given to any locally elected legislative body that might be established in the District. There is, however, agreement that national representation is a desirable goal, that a constitutional amendment is necessary to achieve it, and that it is essential for District citizens to have a greater degree of self-government than they have at the present time. There is also recognition that because of the peculiar nature of the District of Columbia the Congress must retain such powers over the District as are necessary to protect the interests of the national government.

In recent months much consideration has been given to the methods by which local suffrage and greater control over local affairs might be secured for citizens of the District. All authorities are agreed that Congress has the power to pass legislation that would give District citizens the privilege of selecting municipal officials and controlling what are referred to as "purely municipal" affairs. There is not such unanimity of opinion, however, about the power of the Congress to grant to the District control over affairs that in the states are usually handled by the state legislatures. There are some who are of the opinion that Congress could delegate such powers by law. There are others who are of the opinion that a constitutional amendment is necessary before Congress could do this. Those who hold the latter view cite the clause in the Constitution which states that, "Congress shall have the power to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever," over the District of Columbia and various cases that have been before the courts.

National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.
September 1939

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#69

FARM PRODUCTS AND THE RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS PROGRAM

WHEN IT IS CLAIMED:

That the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Program is "selling farmers down the river" as in this quotation from the Congressional Record of May 19, 1939:

"The Reciprocal Trade Agreement Program, 'in my honest opinion and from all the facts I can gather and analyze as honestly as I possibly can, is driving the farmers in my state, is driving the farmers all through the Nation, into bankruptcy...'"

Raise these questions:

QUESTION: Is it true that the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Program has been responsible for large imports of competitive farm products?

ANSWER: Volume of Farm Imports 1925-1939

The value of farm imports has fluctuated since the Trade Agreements Program went into effect, but in no year since the depression has it reached 1925 to 1929 values. In each of the years from 1925 to 1929 agricultural imports exceeded two billion dollars. (1) The value of farm imports for recent years is given below. (2) The Trade Agreements Act was passed in the spring of 1934, but only one trade agreement was in effect throughout 1935, and the Trade Agreements Program did not become an influential factor until 1936.

1929	-	$2,216,000,000	(pre-depression)
1930	-	1,469,000,000	
1931	-	1,008,000,000	
1932	-	668,800,000	(depression low)
1933	-	732,000,000	
1934	-	821,000,000	
1935	-	1,072,000,000	(note influence of 1934 drought)
1936	-	1,242,000,000	
1937	-	1,579,000,000	(note influence of 1936 drought and 1937 business recovery)
1938	-	966,000,000	(note influence of world unrest and United States industrial recession)

All footnotes on last page

National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.
September 1939

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#70

CATTLE AND THE RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS PROGRAM

WHEN IT IS CLAIMED:

That the Canadian Trade Agreement which lowered the duty on cattle has been "largely responsible for the current heavy influx of cattle over the Canadian Border" driving down the prices and stampeding the American cattle farmer. (Quotation from Chicago Tribune of 5/1/39)

Raise these questions:

QUESTION: What is the present tariff rate on cattle compared with that levied before the Trade Agreements Program went into effect?

ANSWER: On cattle weighing 700 lbs. or over: (Most important type of cattle on which duty reductions have been granted under the Trade Agreements Prog.)

Rate under 1930 Tariff Act	Rate under 1935 Canadian Trade Agreement	Rate under 1938 Canadian Trade Agreement
3¢ per lb.	2¢ per lb. (quota)	1½¢ per lb. (quota)

On a limited quantity, the 1939 rate is 50% less than that fixed by the 1930 Tariff Act. Imports from all countries under this reduced duty are limited to 225,000 head per year, but not more than 60,000 head in any one quarter.

QUESTION: What relation do imports bear to total domestic slaughter of cattle?

ANSWER: The total number of cattle weighing 700 lbs. or over which can be imported from all countries at the reduced duty (225,000 head) is 1 1/8% of the average annual slaughter of cattle (including calves) in the United States. The domestic producer of cattle weighing over 700 lbs. is therefore assured of nearly 99% of the market.

QUESTION: What is the relation between imports of cattle and prices?

ANSWER: Imports are such a small proportion of the total domestic supply of cattle, it appears that they cannot legitimately be claimed to have a disastrous effect on cattle prices. In fact imports tend to increase when cattle prices are high and decrease when prices are low. Prices thus seem to influence imports rather than vice versa.

QUESTION: What factors do increase the price of cattle?

ANSWER: The demand for meat in relation to supply determines beef prices. If employment and pay rolls are up, consumers can afford to buy more meat. Purchasing power for meat, especially beef, increases as general economic conditions improve. By opening up foreign markets the Trade Agreements Program is helping to increase domestic production and to expand employment and pay rolls. This increases domestic demand for beef and directly affects the prosperity of cattle producers.

National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.
September 1939

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#71

DAIRY PRODUCTS AND THE RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS PROGRAM

WHEN IT IS CLAIMED:

That the Trade Agreements Program has "destroyed the dairy industry," as in this quotation from the Congressional Record of May 18, 1939:

> "You can buy butter from Denmark or from New Zealand cheaper than you can produce it in Wisconsin, or in the upper reaches of New York State. You can produce cheese and bring it over here. There are ten million six hundred thousand pounds of Swiss cheese made in one section of my State (Wisconsin), yet we imported ten million eight hundred thousand pounds of that cheese under a reciprocal trade agreement."
>
> "The dairy farmers are going into bankruptcy, and they are forced into bankruptcy by the price of milk fixed at Pittsburgh. This price has been fixed...by importations of foreign milk from Canada.... The surplus supply that is beating down the price of milk in the Pittsburgh area comes from Canada."

Ask These Questions:

On Cheese

QUESTION: On what kinds of cheese have our duties been reduced under trade agreements?

ANSWER: Under the 1930 Tariff Act the tariff rate on all imported cheese was 7¢ per lb. and not less than 35% ad valorem. Trade Agreements with Finland, the Netherlands, France, Canada and Switzerland reduce the duty on several kinds of cheeses: Swiss, Gruyere process, Cheddar, Edam, Gouda, Roquefort, and Blue Mold.

QUESTION: Do these cheeses compete with American-made cheese?

ANSWER: Of the cheese imports on which the duty is reduced Swiss and Cheddar cheeses are the only kinds which are also produced in the United States to any considerable extent. 70% of the factory-produced cheese in the United States is Cheddar.

QUESTION: What is the present tariff on Cheddar cheese?

ANSWER: The present Trade Agreement with Canada fixes the tariff rate on Cheddar cheese at 4¢ per lb. but not less than 25% ad valorem. Under the 1930 Canadian Trade Agreement the duty was 5¢ per lb., but not less than 45% ad valorem. This compares with the 1930 rate of 7¢ per lb., but not less than 35% ad valorem.

QUESTION: How do imports of Cheddar cheese compare with domestic production?

ANSWER: Canada is the principal source of Cheddar cheese. In twelve of the twenty years since the Tariff Act imports of Canadian Cheddar have not

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726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

September 1940

Price 5¢

#72

1940 FOREIGN POLICY PLANKS AND INTERPRETATIONS

1. Republican Party Platform, adopted at Philadelphia June 26, 1940:

National Defense The Republican Party is firmly opposed to involving this Nation in foreign war.

The Republican Party stands for Americanism, preparedness, and peace. We accordingly fasten upon the New Deal full responsibility for our unpreparedness and for the consequent danger of involvement in war.

We declare for the prompt, orderly, and realistic building of our National Defense to the point at which we shall be able not only to defend the United States, its possessions, and essential outposts from foreign attack, but also efficiently to uphold in war the Monroe Doctrine. To this task the Republican Party pledges itself when entrusted with national authority. In the meantime we shall support all necessary and proper defense measures proposed by the Administration in its belated effort to make up for lost time; but we deplore explosive utterances by the President directed at other governments which serve to imperil our peace; and we condemn all executive acts and proceedings which might lead to war without the authorization of the Congress of the United States.

Our sympathies have been profoundly stirred by invasion of unoffending countries and by disaster to nations whose ideals most closely resemble our own. We favor the extension to all peoples fighting for liberty, or whose liberty is threatened, of such aid as shall not be in violation of international law or inconsistent with the requirements of our own national defense.

We believe that the spirit which should animate our entire defensive policy is determination to preserve not our material interests merely, but those liberties which are the priceless heritage of America.

. . . .

Tariff and Reciprocal Trade We advocate a foreign trade policy which will end one-man tariff making, afford effective protection to farm products, regain our export markets, and assure an American price level for the domestically consumed portion of our export crops.

We are threatened by unfair competition in world markets and by the invasion of our home markets, especially by the products of state-controlled foreign economies....

We believe in tariff protection for Agriculture, Labor, and Industry, as essential to our American standard of living. The measure of the protection shall be determined by scientific methods with due regard to the interest of the consumer.

We shall explore every possibility of reopening the channels of international trade through negotiations so conducted as to produce genuine reciprocity and expand our exports.

WIN AMERICA'S BATTLE

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PRODUCTION

#73

MORE PLANES
MORE TANKS
MORE GUNS
MORE GOODS

FASTER

MORE GETTING-TOGETHER
MORE SACRIFICES
MORE TAXES
MORE WORK

NOW

Do Everything To Help
Say Nothing To Hinder

THE BATTLE OF PRODUCTION

For Defense At Home—Aid Abroad

TO KEEP FREE PEOPLES FREE

National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

May 28, 1941

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#37

Price 10¢

#74

"CHICAGO TO CHICAGO" - Legislative Review

Given by LOUISE G. BALDWIN, First Vice President
in charge of Legislation

at the

Biennial Convention, National League of Women Voters
Chicago, April 29, 1942

When I started delving into the legislative files of the League of Women Voters I expected to capture much of the excitement of those early legislative campaigns and to experience anew some of the pleasures and disappointments of more recent ones that are familiar to me. Those presaic looking files created unexpectedly vivid pictures, but more, they highlighted certain characteristics of the League.

The practical nature of the League showed up at every turn - - its ability to work toward objectives step by step instead of defeating its purpose by asking the impossible. The League -- depending for effectiveness upon its ability to convince legislators its position was the right one, rather than upon any special inducements -- demonstrated that lobbying could be respectable. Throughout these twenty-two years there was never a hint of the League representing anything but the public interest; it has never "been taken into camp" by any special interest group. Perhaps most interesting point of all, is that the League's present program has its roots in the 1920 one.

M. and I., child labor, Muscle Shoals, Food and Drug legislation, merit system, World Court, opposition to Garrett-Wadsworth Amendment, relief, social security, the three bureaus, Disarmament Conference, London Naval Treaty, Lame Duck Amendment, Reciprocal Trade Agreements, National Munitions Control Board, Lend-Lease, Repeal of Neutrality Act. As I mention these, memories will be awakened in all of you of work that has gone on in your own communities and exciting experiences that have taught you a lot about the whole field of government. There is only time, here, for a quick view of a few of these campaigns. I have chosen four fields to present--child welfare, including M. and I., the child labor amendment and federal child labor legislation; Muscle Shoals; Merit System; and foreign policy.

"M. and I."

In Chicago in 1920 the brand new League of Women Voters jumped into the midst of a campaign when it endorsed the seemingly uncontroversial bill, "The Sheppard-Towner bill for the public protection of maternity and infancy." It seemed to us a simple plan to hit at an obvious social problem--the disgraceful death toll of mothers and babies, but immediately there arose a storm of protest. The new organization found itself assailed from all sides. This bill was "federal mid-wifery" said the opponents. Official meddling between mother and baby meant the abolition of the family. It was paternalism, communism, socialism, and all the other isms condemned into one. The opponents used tactics that are now familiar--trying to defeat the bill by smearing individuals connected with it, calling them subversive. Many of you will remember the gallant Florence Kelly of the National Consumers League who worked side by side with the first president of the League, Maud Wood Park. It was charged that the funds for the campaign came to Mrs. Kelly directly from Russia and the Third Internationale. All of the political acumen gained by the suffrage leaders was needed to win this campaign------

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May 1942
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#75

UNITED — OR ELSE!

By Edgar Ansel Mowrer

Speech Given at the Fifteenth Convention of the
National League Of Women Voters

Women are the memory of the race. They are the child's first impression. They sing the first songs, tell the first stories. What they have forgotten is dead. What they keep in mind—though it happened a thousand years before—is as fresh as on the day it was born.

The problem of this generation on this earth is whether we are to go forward into greater freedom or revert to a singularly sinister form of slavery. This is what the war is about; this is its simplest expression. Twenty-six and more peoples are united in the resolve that there shall be greater freedom in peace; half a dozen others have decided that they, and they alone, shall exert mastery over a world reduced to serfdom. The half dozen have the more aggressive spirit and far more thorough preparation, but the twenty-six odd have the ultimate moral and physical force. They can win—on one condition. This is, that they are able to apply to the present the lesson of the past. And this will mean, more likely than not, that they can win if their women will keep the past alive. For, as I said above, women, far more than men, are the past—and the future. We of America shall win this war if the women of America will draw the past out of their hearts, burnish it bright in their brains, look at it, learn its lesson, and insist that this lesson be applied.

National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.
February, 1943

A Radio Script
Price 5¢

#176

X- JK 1881
.L4

ISOLATIONIST QUIZ

For: Atlantic Coast Network

By: Esther Van Wagoner Tufty

Guest: Mrs. Joseph Ball

When: Station WABC, at 12:45 o'clock, Saturday, February 13, 1943

TUFTY: Our guest today is Mrs. Joseph Ball, wife of the Senator from Minnesota but by no means just a "wife of." She's interested in a dozen different activities of wartime importance. For years she's been an active worker in the League of Women Voters...and it's because she's so interested in the activities of this organization that I invited her to the studio today. She doesn't know it, but I'm going to put her through a test. It's a test called "Am I An Isolationist?" Now, Mrs. Ball, are you an isolationist?

BALL: No, I'm pretty sure that I'm not an isolationist.

TUFTY: You're sure? This test is so accurate that it told me things about my political convictions that even I didn't know. Mrs. Ball, are you willing to let me give you this test here in front of my radio audience?

BALL: Yes. Go right ahead. You have my curiosity aroused. You know, Mrs. Tufty, I'd like to know just how much of an isolationist I am.

TUFTY: Fine! And may I suggest that our radio listeners grab a pencil and join in to discover whether or not they are isolationists. Here's the first question. If you answer it as a 100 per cent isolationist would answer it, you are

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December 1943
100 copies, 75¢

Lend-Lease: War Debts Again?

#77

With victory only dimly in sight, talk is springing up about repayment for the $14 billion we have spent on lend-lease. Arguments begin to rumble like the war debts battle.

> "Lend-lease was never intended as a device to shift a portion of their (our allies) war costs to us, but only as a realistic recognition that they did not have the means with which to pay for materials they needed," says a recent Senate Committee report.

We are likely to forget the purpose of lend-lease and treat the question of repayment like a business loan. To approach the solution in terms of *your* war and *our* war is to risk driving a wedge between ourselves and our allies and wrecking cooperation on the issue of war debts.

"An Act to Promote the Defense of the United States"

The purpose of the Lend-Lease Act is in its title. It was not in our interest to refuse aid to nations fighting the Axis because they could no longer pay cash for our goods. Before lend-lease began, England had used up a large part of the money she had invested here; had spent over $2 billion of it in the United States. After Pearl Harbor, lend-lease made possible the pooling of allied resources and saved shipping space, time, money and, above all, lives.

Should We Be Repaid?

We are already being repaid in part. Up to June 30, 1943, Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and India together had given us some $1.7 billion in goods and services through reverse lend-lease. More is coming all the time.

Every reasonable form of repayment should be considered. But lend-lease repayment should not be used to cover a policy of grab—imperialism. It would be shortsighted to press for payment which would cripple our allies' capacity to recover. Sacrifice of lives, devastation of homelands cannot be balanced against goods.

How Can We Be Repaid?

In dollars? No. We learned that last time.

In goods? If we follow previous policy, we will not take goods that compete with our own.

In permanent title to bases in the Caribbean or Pacific areas? Possibly, if it can be worked out by agreement and in harmony with plans for postwar organization and security.

By permanent ownership of landing fields built with lend-lease money abroad? It is not likely that we would want to have little pieces of America scattered all over the world, nor that other nations would be willing to cede portions of their territory to us. It is possible, however, that Americans might be insured equality of treatment in the use of such fields after the war.

By transferring to the United States ownership rights of foreign oil and mineral resources? At first glance this might seem possible within reasonable limits. But it is open to the charge of imperialism, and for us it opens up a broad issue of government ownership, and would be a radical departure from previous policy.

Under the Lend-Lease Act Congress said that payment or repayment might be made "in kind or property, or any other direct or indirect benefit which the President deems satisfactory." We have already made agreements with most countries receiving lend-lease aid in which they have agreed, among other things, to join with us in working for the kind of trade and economic policies which we must have if we want peace—this is an "indirect" benefit of great importance.

Lend-Lease Is Under Fire

Efforts may be made to confuse the public about the purpose of lend-lease and its record. Unless the American people understand what lend-lease has bought them and stand firm on a policy of settlement that will promote a healthy economic system, lend-lease may prove as much of a block to cooperation as did the debts of the last war.

#78

National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington 6, D. C.
January 1944

Price: 5¢

X- JK 1881
L4

Comments on
THE PROPOSED 1944-1946 ACTIVE LIST
For Legislative Support

A war and postwar finance program based as far as possible on tax revenues which takes into account control of inflation, fair distribution of the tax burden and minimizing postwar dislocations

This item is the same as 1942-44 item with the exception of insertion of "postwar" in the first line, to conform to the period during which the authorization will be effective. It would be possible, as it is under the present item, to take action on business taxes, a field which to date the League has not entered.

Curbing inflation through price controls, rationing and curtailing purchasing power

The item stands as at present, except that the phrase "and fullest use of resources" has been dropped. This phrase was included when the inflation control item was put on the program in 1942. There has been general confusion as to the meaning of the phrase with no adequate direction from the convention to support a definition. Although not specifically mentioned, support of subsidies is implied as a part of price controls.

Adoption of domestic policies, political and economic, which will facilitate the solution of international problems.

There is a slight change in the wording from the present item, but no difference in the scope of the item is intended.

Participation by the United States in plans and machinery for world-wide relief and reconstruction, for handling common economic, social and political problems; membership of the United States in a general international organization for peaceful settlements of disputes, with power to prevent or stop aggression

The wording of this item was changed in an effort to make it more specific and give it more meaning, but it is not believed that anything has been added to or subtracted from the authorization under the existing item. A "general" international organization covers the purpose of

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January 1944

#79

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Comments on Program Suggestions
Not Recommended by the National Board
for the 1944-1946 Program

Governmental Economy

Promote economy in local, state and federal government wherever possible without impeding the war effort or curtailing essential services.

The proposed Active List is confined to national measures. State and local Leagues are free to work for governmental economy measures in their areas without national program authorization. Administrative economies would have little effect on the total federal expenditure picture. Economies have been made by eliminating services of government most of which the League has neither supported nor opposed in the past. New economies will come from war expenditures, a field in which the League has never considered itself competent to judge.

On the other hand, the League has refrained during the past number of years from seeking increased appropriations for many of the agencies it once sponsored and has worked for reforms in administrative procedures which should result in administrative savings. It can continue these types of activity without this program authorization.

Public Finance

Continued opposition to a national sales tax; opposition to federal sales tax except on luxury items.

Under the present and proposed authorization on public finance, the League could support a sales tax as a last resort in the fight against inflation. The anti-inflation aspect of a tax system is likely to be the most important consideration in any tax bills presented during the next two years. The objections to a sales tax that apply in normal times do not have the same validity in wartime. There is no more inequitable burden on low income groups than inflation.

Object of tax item should be securing fairer distribution of tax burden.

The object of a tax system in wartime should be to raise the utmost possible revenue for the government out of income produced by the war, as fairly as possible--but equity cannot be the sole consideration.

Inflation Control

Specifically mention subsidies as an inflation control measure. Define "and fullest use of resources."
That there be no extension of the present subsidy program in operation.

See explanation of proposed inflation item.

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.L4

#80

February 1944
100 copies, 75¢

The 1944 Election and Foreign Policy

The U. S. needs a clear-cut, continuing foreign policy.

Formulation of such a policy should not be put off until the war is over.

The 1944 campaign can delay or advance the promotion of such a policy.

NEED FOR A LONG-RANGE POLICY

The basic interests of a country in relation to other countries do not change rapidly; they endure for generations. A country should, therefore, determine what its long-range interests are and the kind of foreign policy that will best protect them. Solutions to specific international problems in conformity to the basic policy can then be sought. A country which improvises its foreign policy in relation to each issue is at a disadvantage when dealing with countries that have a clear-cut, long-range policy.

U. S. FOREIGN POLICY NOT FULLY DEVELOPED

For many years the U. S. has not had a positive foreign policy. Nor are the people of the country now agreed on what U. S. policy should be when this war is ended. The trend is toward international cooperation, but there is an undertow pulling the country in the opposite direction.

WHEN SHOULD FOREIGN POLICY BE A CAMPAIGN ISSUE?

U. S. foreign policy should not be an issue in every presidential election. Only when there is a sharp difference of opinion between parties on the basic foreign policy of the U. S. should they make it a campaign issue. At present neither political party has clearly stated the principles that should be followed in U. S. foreign policy.

PARTY PLATFORMS LIKELY TO HEDGE

There is little probability that the political parties will present the broad principles of a U. S. foreign policy as a clear-cut issue to the people. Traditionally, party platforms are devised to please as many voters as possible. Since the country seems to favor international cooperation, but to be confused about how to achieve it and about what will be required of the U. S., parties are likely to hedge their statements—approving of international cooperation with words that mean different things to different people. What the candidates say will be much more revealing than party platforms.

CANDIDATES HAVE RESPONSIBILITY

Presidential and Congressional candidates should state their position on U. S. foreign policy positively, without quibbling. It will not be helpful if they try to dodge the issue by only stating what they are *against;* they must say what they are *for* if they are to help clarify the issues for the electorate. The interpretations given party platforms by these candidates will be the cue for determining what policy the parties will pursue, once in office.

X- JK 1881
.L4
#81

National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington 6, D. C.
February 1944

Price 5¢

In Reply to Queries on "Equal Rights" by Constitutional Amendment

Two Constitutional amendments are pending in the Congress purporting to give women equal rights with men.

One is the traditional amendment, introduced in the Congress each session for many years. It was defeated in the House Committee on the Judiciary, but an effort is being made to get the House to consider it even though the Judiciary Committee refuses to report it. It reads:

> "Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction.
>
> "Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

The other amendment reported to the Senate by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, has the same purpose, but is phrased in different terms to meet one of the principal objections to the original proposal. It states:

> "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.
>
> "Congress and the several States shall have power, within their respective jurisdictions, to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.
>
> "The amendment shall take effect five years after the date of ratification."

Discriminations should be removed

Granted, in any argument on this subject, that we all want to remove any discriminations against women that remain in the laws of the various states; that we want women to have equality of opportunity. The argument is not over this objective, but over the method.

Are differences, discriminations?

As soon as agreement is admitted on the question of discriminations, another point of argument arises as to what discriminations are. Women, lawyers, courts, and legislatures will not agree.

For instance:

> The Woman's Party, which is the chief advocate of the amendment route to "equality," claims that legislation granting minimum wages, setting maximum hours of work, and minimum standards for working conditions for women industrial workers constitutes a discrimination against women. Women industrial workers, on the contrary, want the protection of such laws. They claim that freedom to be exploited is not one they want.

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#82

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THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS AND THE WORLD WE LIVE IN

Speech by
Mrs. Marion A. Cheek
at the
Sixteenth Convention
Chicago, Illinois
April 25-28, 1944

The four days that we have together now are infinitely precious. Every minute of them is precious because it means that we can say face to face and one to another the kinds of things that we can never say and reply to on the instant reply plan by mail.

I know that some of you may have in your consciences challenged your right to come here on crowded trains when the government is requesting us not to travel. Some of you may have been actually challenged by other people as to what right you had to travel to a convention in times like these. A friend of mine who is a metallurgist in Washington, doing important things about getting metals that we can't get in our own country, said to me, "Our scientific society has agreed that they will not meet for the duration of the war, and yet you go and hold a national convention."

I reminded him that all of those societies, as all of us know who ever attended them, have programs where they just read papers to an empty room while you get outside with your friends and say "hello" and ask about their families and enjoy yourself. He said that that was true, knowledge could be conveyed by the printed page. They could exchange the latest scientific knowledge, one with another, through having it printed in magazines and sent to them. As for the fraternal and pleasurable thing, that could wait until the war was over.

The two excuses for bringing a national convention together was your conception that there was a job that was really important at the moment, that could not wait; and it was a job which required that people act nationally and involves constant consultation, one with another, about the ways and means of doing that task. So I think every one of us here in this working convention, to which no visitors are being allowed, feels that we have a genuine justification for meeting because we think there is a job to be done.

Now I know it is perfectly true that the war has affected every individual in this room one way or another, some of us pretty deeply, by way of dislocation and grief. And certainly the chapter of our grief is not yet over. We do not know how soon that is going to be so. And yet by all of us, when there is a conclusion to the war itself, there is going to be only one thing gained when we win, and that is the opportunity to see if a democratic government in this country can go on, only the opportunity to see that it can go on. There is no guarantee. There is no guarantee that there won't be a repetition of the war itself before very long unless we find the political wisdom to avoid it.

I suppose it is a truism to point out that man as a scientific animal is superb. Certainly in the last 150 years we know that. Every one of us knows that. We are

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#83

National League of Women Voters
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Washington 6, D. C.

August 1944

Discussion Outline

for

RECONVERSION AND DEMOBILIZATION PROBLEMS

The Employment Problem

The other day an economist said, "The past twenty years have proved to me that there can never be full employment in peace time in this country." That is certainly something we must accept or refute before we can discuss Government's role in our peace time economic life.

1) Do you think full employment is possible in peace time in this country?

2) What do you think will take up the slack when the Government stops buying goods? Will there be greater than usual peace time demand right after the war? What kinds of new goods might stimulate consumer demand?

3) What could Government do to lessen the employment problem in the first decade after the war?

Postwar Controls

1) Should Government continue to control prices after the war? How long?

2) Will there be inflation when price controls are relaxed? Why?

Conversion of Industry

1) Is it necessary for Government to take any part in the change-over of industry from war to peace time production?

2) Does the Government have any obligations to industry when it terminates war contracts? What could Government do to make the transition easier?

3) What can Government do to keep its disposal of surplus war properties from disrupting the normal flow of trade?

Demobilization of the Armed Forces

1) Assuming that the employment problem would be simplified by a gradual demobilization, what groups should be released from the armed forces first? Would preferential treatment be feasible?

2) What assistance is Government planning to aid service men in the first months after demobilization? What further aids could be given?

3) How wise is the bill giving war veterans preferential treatment in obtaining government jobs?

National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington 6, D. C.

November, 1944

#84

X- JK 1881
.L4

National Board action on Federal Poll Tax

The National League of Women Voters believes that the right to vote is fundamental to our republican form of government. The requirement of a poll tax as a pre-requisite to voting is an abridgement of this right and should be eliminated.

How this can best be accomplished and what the League's contribution can be has again been given careful consideration by the National Board. It was decided that it would be unwise to support a federal anti-poll tax bill at this time for the following reasons:

1. The possible repercussions in Congress and throughout the country might impair our national unity at a time of crisis.

2. There are definite limitations to the number of items to which League members can give attention and support. At this time other items seem to the Board to take precedence over the poll tax.

3. At the present time, action at the state level would appear to be the most effective means of furthering our objective.

Miss Wall's letter to State League Presidents of November 20, 1942 gives the reasons why it was considered wiser to be active on the state level.

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National League of Women Voters November, 1944

SYNOPSIS OF LEAGUE OPINION ON F.E.P.C.

#85

Texas has not worked on this item and feels that Foreign Policy and Reconversion are more important.

Michigan. "Question of considerable debate but feeling generally that legislation and FEPC does help set the pace." However, "feel attitudes cannot be legislated into being."

Seattle, Washington. FEPC here has accomplished very little that is tangible. Local officials agreed that a permanent commission would be helpful. "I doubt if legislation would be helpful at this time. However, even in our Civil Service set up there is an evasion--perhaps legislation would be the starting point in our long-time education."

"It is not right to permit discriminations but it is a serious question whether it is wise to force an issue from the outside."

District of Columbia. Are strongly in favor of permanent FEPC and urges the National Board to support it.

California. "I regard this as a matter where legislation is definitely effective. The customs and mores of persons and companies sometimes need a definite jolt before any changes can be made. After this is accomplished often everything goes smoothly."

Louisville, Kentucky. Had talked with Mark Ethridge former Chairman of FEPC. "He thinks both parties are wrong to promise FEPC in peacetime. In war time no one has a right to exclude anyone who can work but this does not work in peacetime when there may be many unemployed. He spoke of the New York Law which antidated the Federal Law and which had not been used because public opinion did not support it."

Connecticut. (Reply from one individual). In favor of permanent FEPC.

Ohio. Cuyahoga Co. interviewed 14 persons concerned, some of whom were in favor and some against a permanent FEPC, but the League came to no conclusions.

Opinion of Miss Kirlin as of last June. "This is an extremely far-reaching measure. It would be almost impossible to enforce; I question the efficacy of such mandatory and penalizing legislation to meet the issue."

Maryland. "I am all for it and all for doing everything we can as an organization to further the cause that I can only describe as general human fairness. A permanent FEPC is not enough but it is the beginning and as an enunciation of public policy would have a tremendous effect both here and abroad." (From Mrs. Merwin of Brentwood, Maryland.)

Dr. Loomis, President Frederick County League. "In spite of the fact that we should probably be in good company were we to favor making the FEPC a permanent board, and in spite of the fact that we believe in and fully endorse the principles that have been promoted by that board temporarily, yet the Frederick County League is opposed to making it permanent with another high-salaried bureaucrat at the head. There are situations for example when nothing but trouble can result should an employer accept for hire colored applicants for jobs on equal terms with white."

Stockton, Calif. Generally favorable.

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.L4

December 1944
100 copies 75¢

#86

WHAT HAPPENED AT DUMBARTON OAKS?

The United States, Russia, Britain and China sat down to talk about world peace and decided that:

Nations must work together on common problems.

Therefore they planned a United Nations Assembly open to all peace-loving nations.

Nations must prevent worldwide unemployment and economic collapse which lead to war.

Therefore they planned an Economic and Social Council to find out how we can solve our common problems to benefit us all.

Nations who have disputes must settle them peaceably.

Therefore they planned a way for countries to come together and iron out differences by conference or before a world court.

Nations who won't settle disputes must not be allowed to use force against their neighbors.

Therefore they planned a Security Council with power to stop aggression by using boycott or armed force if necessary.

Do YOU believe that we should seize this chance to build for peace instead of war?

Let your State Department in Washington know what you think.

ACT NOW FOR FUTURE PEACE

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS 726 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D. C.
A non-partisan organization established in 1920 to encourage citizen participation in government.

X- JK 1881
.L4

April, 1945
100 copies: 75¢
5000 copies: $30
Publication #12

#87

Victory Is Not Peace

How Shall We Work for a Lasting Peace?

1. *SHOULD THE UNITED STATES:*

   ☐ Join with Great Britain and Russia to guarantee peace?

   or

   ☐ Join an organization of all peace-loving nations?

   or

   ☐ Avoid entangling alliances?

2. *DO YOU BELIEVE:*

   ☐ That a Third World War is unavoidable in 20 or 30 years?

   or

   ☐ That creating a United Nations organization will insure peace?

   or

   ☐ That creating a United Nations organization is only the first step toward a lasting peace?

3. *TO PREVENT WAR SHOULD THE UNITED STATES:*

   ☐ Furnish military force immediately upon call of a United Nations organization?

   or

   ☐ Delay furnishing military force until Congress votes to do so?

4. *DO YOU THINK:*

   ☐ That our relations with other nations are so complicated that it is useless for a citizen to try to understand them?

   or

   ☐ That citizens in a democracy must try to understand our relations with other nations?

Act Now for Future Peace

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS 726 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D. C.
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#88

National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington 6, D. C.

April 1945
1¢ per copy
Minimum order 10 copies
Publication #12a

X- JK 1881
.L4

VICTORY IS NOT PEACE

Tally Sheet

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National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington 6, D. C.

April 1945
Publication No. 12b
Price 1¢, Minimum Order 10

#89

JK 1881
.L4

How to Poll the Public with "Victory Is Not Peace."

The purpose of this poll is to stimulate interest and thought about international organization in the person interviewed. Nearly everyone is flattered by being asked his opinion, and in those rare cases where someone refuses to take part just remember that somebody else lives next door who will probably respond enthusiastically.

An introduction when interviewing people on the street or in a department store must be briefer and more impersonal than when ringing doorbells with the broadside: "May I ask you a few questions in our poll of public opinion?", is enough.

When ringing doorbells, your introduction might well be, "Good evening. I am Mrs. X. of the League of Women Voters. The League is taking a poll of public opinion and we would like very much to have you give us your answers to these important questions." With either introduction, immediately hand the broadside to the person to be interviewed. Do not ask his name or in any other way seem to put him "on the spot." Don't stand there waiting for him to read the questions; do start right out by asking orally the first question, reading it slowly and distinctly. He will probably follow the question on the broadside as you read it. Check the answers on a tally sheet to save paper, and to give the person confidence that his answers are anonymous.

Interviewers should be prepared to encourage those citizens who want peace but believe that it is impossible to attain. They should be ready to whet the interest of the apathetic. They should have answers for the cynics and defeatists. They should conclude in as many interviews as possible with suggestions for individual citizen action, and leave with the citizens interviewed a feeling that in a democracy each individual's opinions are important.

This does not mean that the interview need necessarily be a long one. Much of what is needed will come through the tenor created by the interviewer. A few interviews that get somewhere are, however, to be preferred to a large number of those which consist merely of the rapid checking of answers. The effectiveness of the checklist type of broadside lies in its possibilities for reaching those citizens who do not participate in organized ways in thinking about international relations.

When the interview is over ask your interviewee to keep "Victory Is Not Peace" and try it out on his friends. Hand him also the State Department folder opened to its United Nations chart.

Do try to do as many interviews as possible. Now is the time to reach that vast majority of people who do not read the news about international organization, who do not listen to radio forums, who do not belong to organizations or discuss world affairs with their friends. The San Francisco Conference is front page news now; if you awaken people's interest at this time they will find plenty of headline news to keep their interest alive. The treaty to take us into a world organization will go to the Senate very shortly after the close of the conference. Right now is the time to cultivate wide-spread understanding of the international issues which are to be decided within the next few months.

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#190

National League of Women Voters
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April 1945
Publication No. 12c

Hints on Distribution of "Victory Is Not Peace."

("The United Nations", Department of State Pub. 2297, is being sent to you in the same quantity as your order for broadsides. It may not be ordered separately.)

There are strong indications that the majority of the American people have no speaking acquaintance with Dumbarton Oaks. During the San Francisco Conference there will be a deluge of information for those people who will bother to read it. This broadside is intended to awaken people's interest while the Conference is in session.

One of the best ways of provoking interest in a subject is a well-organized public opinion poll. The experience of all poll takers is that people are delighted to answer the questions. There is no method of reaching people face to face which is as much fun as polling opinion.

Since the poll is intended to stimulate interest, consider carefully the purpose of the poll and organize it to reach the greatest possible number of people. Train your poll takers so that they will know what kinds of questions to expect and simple answers to them. Be sure they understand that the purpose of the poll is to reach people with certain ideas, not solely to collect statistics.

A combined door-bell ringing and street interviewing poll serves both to reach a lot of people and to add a touch of the dramatic which will appeal to the press. Publicity-wise there is a great advantage in making one large, community-wide effort on a single day, and it is easier to induct a large number of poll takers if the job is small and definite. On the other hand more people can be reached if your League members give more time and the poll extends over several days or weeks.

The best time for house-to-house interviewing is the early evening, when it is often possible to catch both men and women at home, and when the spectre of ironing or cleaning to be done does not come between the questions and the housewife's answers.

To provide drama for publicity, the final day of your poll could be devoted to street interviews on every important corner, with a roving photographer arranged for ahead of time. A League recently street-interviewed 100 people and had pictures and a prominent feature story not only in the local paper, but in Time, on the "March of Time" and dozens of other radio programs. A feature story with a touch of humor will carry your poll all over the country, instead of confining it to the people interviewed. Many Leagues have not explored the possibilities of feature stories for reaching a wide reading public. Try it. A public opinion poll is a wonderful way to get out of the Club Notes and into the news columns. A special effort should be made to indoctrinate your poll takers with the need for reporting their human interest stories promptly.

This type of questionnaire will not provide a real index to public opinion. In any publicity on the answers, care should be taken to avoid offering the results as a true cross section of public opinion. On the other hand, do try to get as good a cross section as possible, so that your human interest stories will have variety and meaning.

PLEASE SEND A REPORT OF YOUR POLL IMMEDIATELY AFTER ITS COMPLETION TO THE NATIONAL LEAGUE, WITH A COPY TO YOUR STATE LEAGUE. NATIONAL FEATURE STORIES ARE IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT INFORMATION, AND OLD INFORMATION IS NOT NEWS.

H91

National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington 6, D. C.

STUMBLING BLOCK #2
Technique and Tool
Price 1¢, Publ. #16
Minimum order 10
April 23, 1945

X- JK 1881
.L4

Is OPA Worth Keeping?

OPA faces a crisis. Public confidence in the need for price control is wavering. The end-of-the-war psychology has a great deal to do with it. Food is scarcer than it has been at any time during the war, and the consumer it susceptible to the prevalent comments that the shortages are due to ceiling prices too low to encourage production. Producers who are interested in profits rather than production are encouraging these statements and the consumer in whose interest price control operates seems to have lost sight of the disasters of inflation.

The record proves that in spite of the tremendous pressures against it, OPA has kept prices under control. Mistakes have been made; certainly price controls are difficult to devise and carry out. OPA is, of course, an organization of human beings, and therefore fallible. But it is doubtful if its inequities fall more heavily or frequently than do those resulting from other war measures, all of which we must temporarily endure. And it has done its job—prices have been stabilized. From the start of the war to the end of 1944, living costs rose 28.8%. In a comparable period after the outbreak of World War I, living costs rose 84.4%. A prolonged period of inflation worked great hardships after the last war; forty percent of the inflation came after the war was over. If we are not to find ourselves in a similar plight, it is important that we support our bulwark of economic stabilization.

Part of the pressure against price control has come through increased demands for goods. Family incomes are much greater than they were in pre-war years; many who had no income before the war are earning large amounts. Money is burning in the pockets of those who cannot find goods to buy.

Many people do not remember the principles they learned at the beginning of the war about what inflation means. It means the money you get back from your war bonds will buy less than the money you paid for them. It means ruinous decreases in the value of savings accounts and insurance policies and payments. It means prices rising faster than wages and salaries can keep pace. It means weakening the dollar upon which our plans for international monetary stability are based.

If consumers and responsible citizens are not quick to reaffirm their support of price control, Congress may succumb to the wave of antagonism which the meat shortages, the increased military demands, and the clothing programs of OPA have stirred up. Now is the time we must stand firm.

National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C. (6)

Stumbling Block #3
Technique and Tool
Price 1¢, Minimum Order 10
Publication #18
May 9, 1945

#92

JK 1831
.L4

THE PUBLIC ASKS SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT FOOD

1. Is the reason for the meat shortage the fact that we've given so much away to other countries?

   No. Except for a small amount used by the Army for civilian populations we have not supplied any appreciable quantity of meat for relief. Our present difficulty stems from a number of distribution and production tangles. Among other things, the fact that the Army buys only federally-inspected meat, and at the same time only federally-inspected meat can be shipped across state lines, cuts supplies in non-meat producing areas. Also, a shortage of feed last year made it necessary to cut production of meat animals. Another angle is the fact that our per capita income is way up. All of us can buy more than we could before the war....no wonder there seems to be less to buy.

2. Black markets are such awful things--why doesn't the government stop them?

   The government can't stop anything if the people of the country aren't willing to help. Remember prohibition? Black markets will go on until we assume some individual responsibility for refusing to deal with them. When you pay 5¢ more than ceiling price for steak you're encouraging the black market!

3. OPA has been a flop all around. Why don't we just do away with it and let things go where they would normally?

   OPA has had a rough time. This is not by any stretch of the imagination a "normal" period, and any agency that tried to control the economic forces of supply and demand would have run into difficulties. But have you stopped to think where we'd be without OPA? Can you picture what your butcher would charge for one roast of beef if you and seven of your neighbors all wanted it and could bid against each other?

4. What relation does all this have to the fact that people in Europe are starving? Isn't OPA our own domestic problem?

   On the contrary, this is evidence of the fact that there are no longer any purely "domestic" or purely "international" problems. People in Europe are starving. There is a tight world food supply--not enough to go around. One of the few places where there will be more food in 1945 than in the average pre-war year, is the United States. We can plainly see that our own self-interest dictates aid for Europe, since we well know that starvation is a foundation for dictatorship--the thing we fought to do away with in Europe. Yet, we can't spare any food for Europe unless we can maintain equitable and sound distribution of the available supply in this country. That cannot be done without price control and rationing.

X- JK 1881
.L4

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STUMBLING BLOCK #4
Technique and Tool
Publication #24
Price 1¢, Min. Order 10
June 13, 1945

#93

A Backdoor Way to End Price Control

The United States Senate action to amend the Price Control Act came as a surprise to even the most alert followers of the congressional scene. Senator Wherry proposed the OPA be required to set ceiling prices for all agricultural products which would ensure a "reasonable profit" above all the costs of production, including such factors as the cost of the labor of a farmer's family, etc. This means that the price for a product would have to be set high enough to give even the least efficient producer a profit, thus swelling beyond all reason the profits to the big economical producers. That the result would be completely unworkable seems apparent. The requirement that a producer be given a price based on his individual costs of production entails astronomical accounting systems. There has never been any uniform means of computing costs on farms. The cost-plus method of setting ceiling prices has been discussed on numerous occasions and deemed impossible if price control is to be maintained. We can only look on such an amendment as a death blow to inflation control unless the House of Representatives acts to prevent this amendment from becoming law. If the House does so, the Wherry amendment could possibly be removed in the conference committee which will be appointed to reconcile the differences between the two bodies.

At a time when potential purchasing power is the greatest it has ever been--when money is itching to be spent--it is unthinkable that we consider abandoning any part of our economic stabilization program. The "hold-the-line" need is perhaps greater at this very moment than it has been at any point during the war emergency.

The League of Women Voters believes that the price control act should be renewed for at least another year. We wish to be perfectly clear that we do not advocate price control as a permanent part of the functions of our government. But until scarcities of goods are relieved--until the pressures of war production are relaxed --it will be necessary to maintain our economic stabilization program, of which price control is an indispensable part.

The most certain way to avoid inflation, of course, is sufficient production to satisfy consumer demands. When the armed services can release the manpower for civilian production, when our factories can turn to producing goods for civilian markets, there will be no need for the disciplines of price control. At this point we cannot foresee when it will be possible to allow the production of sufficient consumers goods to satisfy pent-up demands. It would be unwise to renew controls for a period of only three to six months. That would have the effect of encouraging producers to keep goods off the market in hopes of soon getting better prices. Thus, we believe that renewal for too short a period would tend to increase the threat of inflation rather than reduce it.

Some of the consequences of inflation at this time need to be constantly borne in mind. The cost of the war would be greatly increased and our national debt, already very high, thereby made greater. The war bonds which people are now buying in good faith would become less and less valuable, and yet we must still sell war bonds. The fixed income family, already hard pressed, would find it impossible to make ends meet.

That the situation is a critical one for inflation control is indisputable. Every citizen should feel individually responsible for letting his representatives know that this is the time to hold the line--that such crippling amendments as proposed by Senator Wherry are not acceptable to the American people.

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726 Jackson Place
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STUMBLING BLOCK #5
Technique and Tool
Price ½, Publ. #32
Minimum Order 5
August 15, 1945

Is the Food Problem Still a Problem?

Political issues, boundary disputes, economic reconstruction,--all of the tremendous problems of post-victory Europe are still subordinated to the very fundamental and all-pervading one of hunger.

The President's fervent remark that he was glad to be home after weeks in devastated Europe served to emphasize once again the extent of need existing among almost all of our Allies. In spite of his further statement that we can and shall do our utmost to relieve suffering, there is still no clear cut U. S. policy as to what "all we can" means.

Is the Administration policy to feed America first, to give Europe what can easily be spared from U. S. dinner tables, coal bins, and wardrobes, as would be expected of any wealthy citizen in a disaster stricken city?*

Is it to announce a firm intention to pull a little tighter the belts at home--and for a longer period than most have been led to expect--until Europe can regain its economic sea legs and pull its own weight for peace and democratic rule in the postwar world?

Or is it to call for a middle course between the humanitarianism obviously called for and a hard-headed, self-interest policy of jumping in to clean up the economic plague and pestilence of Europe before it begins to infect our own way of living?

Pickings for dictators

The evidence mounts that the kind of Europe we will have to live with in the postwar world isn't necessarily the one we know now, but the one that emerges from the cold, hunger and misery of the coming winter.

Item: "The future permanent peace of Europe depends largely upon restoration of the economy of these countries, including a reasonable standard of living and employment. . . . . A chaotic and hungry Europe is not fertile ground in which stable, democratic and friendly governments can be reared."--Judge Samuel Rosenman, special assistant to the President, in his report on a special mission to Europe.

Item: "Paris, July 29--The prospective coal famine in Europe may reach such serious proportions that unless drastic measures are taken to alleviate it a vast tide of unemployment will result as the armies, both victorious and vanquished, are demobilized into idle factories and unheated homes situated in largely isolated areas and cut off from one another by the sorely limited transportation links."-C. L. Sulzberger in the New York Times.

*The rest of this stumbling block is adapted from "Hungry Europe: Easy prey for dictators" in SPADE, an agricultural newsletter published at 215 Kellog Building, Washington, D. C.

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STUMBLING BLOCK #6
Tools For Members
Publication #34
Price 3¢, Min. Order 5
September 4, 1945

#95

FIRST STEP IN PEACEBUILDING: FOOD

"Each time a chill wind blows after a summer shower, bending the ripe grain and driving the cattle into the lee of the hillsides, it breathes a warning over the bent backs of the peasants all over Europe that time is growing short. And in the cities, where in normal times there is less awareness of the change of seasons, there is this year a jealous counting of the dwindling daylight hours. The people await winter's coming with dread and foreboding. It will be a hard and hungry winter in all of Europe..."

In this cable to the New York Times, Raymond Daniell describes the wake of war in Europe. He described a state of destruction and chaos on a scale incomprehensible to the American who has remained within this country during the war.

A terrific need for food is still evident all over Europe. In France 17 million city dwellers get an average daily ration of about 12 ounces of bread, 1/2 ounce of meat, one ounce of cheese, 2½ ounces of fats and half an ounce of sugar. In a recent week in Amsterdam the individual ration consisted of one loaf of bread, 7 ounces of biscuits, half a pound of rice flour, one ounce of cheese and two ounces of fat--that for a full week.

Europe imported ten percent of its food before the war. In order to maintain even a minimum diet it is estimated that 12 to 15 million tons of food must be imported during the next 12 months. Without such imports large numbers of people will starve, disease will run rampant, and the necessary energy for setting the economic wheels once more in motion simply will not exist.

Haven't we been feeding Europe all this time?

Except for wheat and some other cereals, U. S. exports of food to Europe have not come anywhere near filling even rock-bottom requirements. Some food for Europe can come from other places, Latin-America, Canada, North Africa--but the United States is the only large food-producing area where production has materially increased during the war and where people have eaten better in the last three years than ever before. We may as well face this fact flatly: during the next 12 months, unless we do the major part of the supplying of food for Europe, Europe will go hungry.

Now that the war is over, will domestic shortages end?

Here we have the crux of the problem. The end of the war had changed the food picture. Every day the Department of Agriculture announces that this or that will be more plentiful from now on. The point-value of butter has been reduced. Milk and eggs are rapidly becoming plentiful. The amount of food of course, has not changed, but the demands on the total U. S. food supply are undergoing drastic revision. An Army fighting a war needs to prepare for every possible development, and must keep reserve supplies of food in case of emergencies. There is also loss in transit and the fact that fighting troops eat more than garrison troops. The consequence of this changed situation is that military requirements for food are being cut back at this very moment. The Army will probably require 25% less meat, fish, fats and oils, eggs, skim milk, and butter than it had previously estimated.

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STUMBLING BLOCK #7
Tools for Members
Publication #39
Price 3¢; Min. Order 5
October 9, 1945

UNRRA'S FUTURE HANGS IN THE BALANCE

More than 350,000,000 persons in Europe and Asia were subjugated by Germany and Japan. The planned terrorism of both enemies, combined with the scorched earth policy, and the destructive power of modern weapons have produced a condition of world-wide destitution unparalleled in history. In 1943 it was recognized that a problem of such magnitude necessitated a program for international action and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was established. In the past year UNRRA has been functioning in Europe and North Africa under tremendous handicaps, mainly lack of supplies and difficulties of transportation. Ironically now at the moment of greatest need with Europe and Asia facing their first postwar winter, and with supplies and transportation at last available, UNRRA is virtually without funds. The United States is the main contributor and the main supplier of UNRRA. Therefore, we will make the decision as to how much aid is to be extended and whether it shall be given in time to prevent many deaths as well as the social and political instability which always accompany great hunger and want.

The Immediate Problem is Financial

Forty-seven nations are members of UNRRA, which is financed through contributions by its members. UNRRA's original budget of $1,862,000,000 was obtained through an agreement for each uninvaded member nation to contribute 1% of its 1943 national income. The United States' share of this original budget was $1,350,000,000, or 70% of the total, as our national income was greater than that of all other uninvaded United Nations combined. As yet the United States has not completed the payment of this original contribution. The President has now requested Congress to make available the $550,000,000 still due.

Last August the UNRRA Council met in London to survey the world situation and decided it was necessary to ask the uninvaded member nations to make a second contribution equal in amount to the first. A request for an additional $1,350,000,000 from the United States is expected to be presented to the Congress shortly. The question of the United States' UNRRA contribution therefore has two phases: the appropriation by Congress of the $550,000,000 still unpaid on the original contribution; and the authorization and appropriation of the proposed second contribution of $1,350,000,000. Considerable Congressional opposition is foreseen, particularly to the new appropriation. UNRRA hopes to complete its work in Europe by the end of 1946 and in the Far East by the spring of 1947.

What Have Other Countries Contributed?

Thirty-one uninvaded United Nations were responsible for the original contribution. By September 15 all but $600,000,000 of the money authorized was paid up. The United States owes over 90% of the amount still due. Many nations have raised their contributions at considerable sacrifice to themselves. Brazil's contribution represents 10% of its national government's total annual expenditure. Britain's share is $322,000,000. India, a country which knows the meaning of famine, has appropriated $24,000,000. Paraguay has issued a special stamp to raise its quota. Canada not only completed payment of its original contribution months ago, but has

National League of Women Voters
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November 21, 1945

STUMBLING BLOCK #9
Tools for Members
Price 5¢, including
Bowles' inflation statement
Publication #42

#197

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WILL YOUR DOLLAR BUY ENOUGH?

This stumbling block is incomplete. It must be used with Chester Bowles' statement to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee entitled, "Nation Faces Greatest Test in Fight Against Inflation." Together these two materials provide a basis for the discussion of the present inflation threat.

There seems to be little disagreement that the prospects of inflation are greater now than at any time during the war. And there is really only one answer to the problem. The answer is that we must produce as quickly as possible sufficient goods on which the available money can be spent and thus prevent the competition for scarce goods which means spiralling inflation.

The problem then is two-fold. First we must do all we can to speed up production of the goods that will relieve the situation. And second we must make sure that in the interim we do not have an inflationary boom which will lead to a collapse such as occurred after the last war. A careful balance must be struck to make sure that the controls which will be necessary in this second step will not discourage the rapid, quantity production which is the ultimate solution to the inflation problem.

What are some of the factors to be considered in the production picture? Why is it not possible immediately to produce enough goods to make the inflation threat a dead issue? The first of these is the problem of reconverting factories from making war goods into consumer production. In many lines there is an inevitable delay while this process is accomplished. Another has been the labor unrest which is prevalent across the country. Many plants have been closed at this critical period. The loss of overtime pay and the loss of well-paid war jobs has meant a considerable decline in the income of workers all over the country. At the same time the cost of living has been rising rather than decreasing. Labor has therefore been pressing for wage increases at a time when demand for goods is high and its bargaining position is strong.

One of the big issues in point, therefore, becomes that of whether wages can be increased without increasing the prices of goods to the consumer. Labor insists that sizeable increases can be granted while still maintaining prices at their present levels. To prove this point they cite:

a. Increases in labor efficiency have come during the war.
b. After the first of January corporations will be able to save enough on excess profits taxes to more than meet the increase.
c. Savings can be made by quantity production at a time when there is a ready-made market for all that industry can produce.
d. They also point out that it is to the long-run interest of industry to maintain labor's purchasing power at this time if an expanding market for the produce of industry is to be reached.

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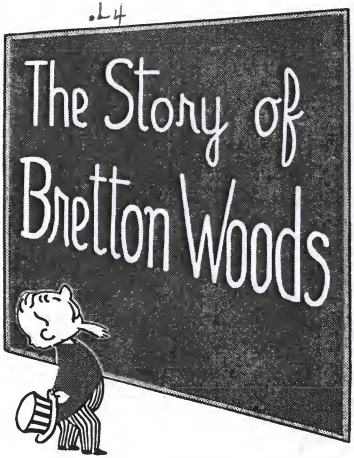
#198

The Story of Bretton Woods



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by the consent of the governed!

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#100

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It Follows You Home!

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National League of Women Voters

Lessons for the Study of Citizenship

By Marie B. Ames
(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED)

50 Cents

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#102

Ask Me Another

(Name used by courtesy of the Viking Press)

Seven Sets of Questions and Answers
And Instructions
On How to Conduct a Quiz

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NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
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New York, N. Y.

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#103

BY-LAWS

OF THE

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF THE UNITED STATES

Certificate of Incorporation

As Amended May 3, 1946

We, the undersigned, all citizens of the United States and a majority of whom are residents of the District of Columbia, desiring to form a body politic and corporate for the purposes herein set forth, under the provisions of Sub Chapter Three of Chapter Eighteen of the Code of Laws for the District of Columbia, do hereby certify as follows:

1. The name of this corporation shall be League of Women Voters of the United States.
2. The term of existence of this corporation shall be perpetual.
3. The business and objects of the corporation shall be to promote political responsibility through informed and active participation of citizens in government; to render such other services in the interest of education in citizenship as may be possible; and to do every act appropriate or necessary to carry out any of the foregoing objects.
   The corporation shall not support or oppose any political party or candidate.
4. The number of its managers who shall direct its affairs for the first year of its existence shall be thirteen.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands, this 15th day of September, A. D. 1923, in the city of Washington, D. C.

Filed: September 24, 1923
Recorded: Liber 39, folio 146
District of Columbia

MAUD WOOD PARK,
ELIZABETH EASTMAN,
LAURA C. WILLIAMS.

BY-LAWS

As Adopted by the Seventeenth Convention, May 1, 1946
and as amended by the

Eighteenth Convention, April 30, 1948
Nineteenth Convention, April 24, 1950
Twentieth Convention, April 28, 1952
Twenty-first Convention, April 26, 1954
Twenty-second Convention, April 30, 1956

ARTICLE I

Name and Office

Sec. 1. Name. The name of this corporation shall be League of Women Voters of the United States.

Sec. 2. Principal Office. The principal office of the League shall be in the City of Washington, D. C., or at such other place either within or without the District of Columbia as the Board of Directors shall fix.

ARTICLE II

Purpose and Policy

Sec. 1. Purpose. The purpose of the League of Women Voters of the United States shall be to promote political responsibility through informed and active participation of citizens in government.

Sec. 2. Policy. The League may take action on governmental measures and policies in the public interest. It shall not support or oppose any political party or candidate.

ARTICLE III

Membership

Sec. 1. How Composed. Any person who subscribes to the purpose and policy of the League shall be eligible for membership. The membership of the League shall be composed of voting members, associate members and members-at-large.

Sec. 2. Types of Membership.

(a) Voting members shall be women citizens of voting age who are members of recognized local Leagues.

(b) Associate members shall be all other members of recognized local Leagues.

(c) Members-at-large shall be members who reside outside the area of a local League.

(d) Members-at-large shall pay annual dues to the state League of the state in which they reside if one has been recognized. Otherwise such members shall pay annual dues of $5.00 to the national Treasurer.

ARTICLE IV

Local Leagues

Sec. 1. Purpose. Members shall be organized into local Leagues in order to promote the purpose of the League of Women Voters of the United States.

Sec. 2. Recognition. Local Leagues shall be organized in conformity with recognition standards formulated by the Board of Directors and adopted by the Convention. Only one local League in each community as defined by the Board of Directors shall be recognized by the Board.

ARTICLE V

State and Territorial Leagues

Sec. 1. Purpose. Local Leagues shall be organized into state and territorial Leagues in order to take action on state and territorial governmental matters and in order to promote the work of the League of Women Voters as a whole.

Sec. 2. How Composed. A state or territorial League shall be composed of all local Leagues within that state or territory.

Sec. 3. Recognition. State and territorial Leagues shall be organized in conformity with recognition standards formulated by the Board of Directors and adopted by the Convention.

Sec. 4. Responsibility. A state or territorial League shall accept the responsibility delegated to it by the Board of Directors for: (a) the organization and development of local Leagues; (b) the promotion in the local Leagues of finance programs requisite to further the work of the League as a whole; and (c) the transmission of funds toward the support of an adequate national budget.

ARTICLE VI

Withdrawal of Recognition

Sec. 1. Procedure. The Board of Directors may withdraw recognition from any state, territorial or local League for recurrent failure to conform to the recognition standards applicable to the League concerned. Recognition shall be withdrawn only after investigation of the situation by the Board and such action

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League of Women Voters of the U.S.
1026 - 17th Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Revised August, 1956
Price: 10¢

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#104

STANDARD BY-LAWS FOR A LOCAL LEAGUE

By-laws

League of Women Voters of _____

ARTICLE I

Sec. 1. The name of this organization shall be the League of Women Voters of _____. This local League is an integral part of the League of Women Voters of the United States and of the League of Women Voters of _____.

ARTICLE II

Purpose and Policy

Sec. 1. Purpose. The Purpose of the League of Women Voters of _____ shall be to promote political responsibility through informed and active participation of citizens in government.

Sec. 2. Policy. The League of Women Voters of _____ may take action on local governmental measures and policies in the public interest in conformity with the Principles of the League of Women Voters of the United States. It shall not support or oppose any political party or candidates.

ARTICLE III

Membership

Sec. 1. How Composed. The Membership of the League of Women Voters of _____ shall be composed of voting members and associate members. Any person who subscribes to the purpose and policy of the League shall be eligible for membership.

Sec. 2. Types of Membership

a) Voting members shall be women citizens of voting age.

b) Associate members shall be all other members.